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ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1968 report summarizes the program findings with relation to Wallowa County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of the economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 1 supervisor, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 6 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Wallowa County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of the area's relationship to the Pacific Northwest, recreation areas, general description of the area, socioeconomic factors, historical notes, population trends, agriculture, nonagricultural industries, employment distribution, payrolls and spendable income, natural resources, the labor force, vocational training, study methodology, and occupational groups. One graph, 13 tables, and a 9-item bibliography are included. (MJB)

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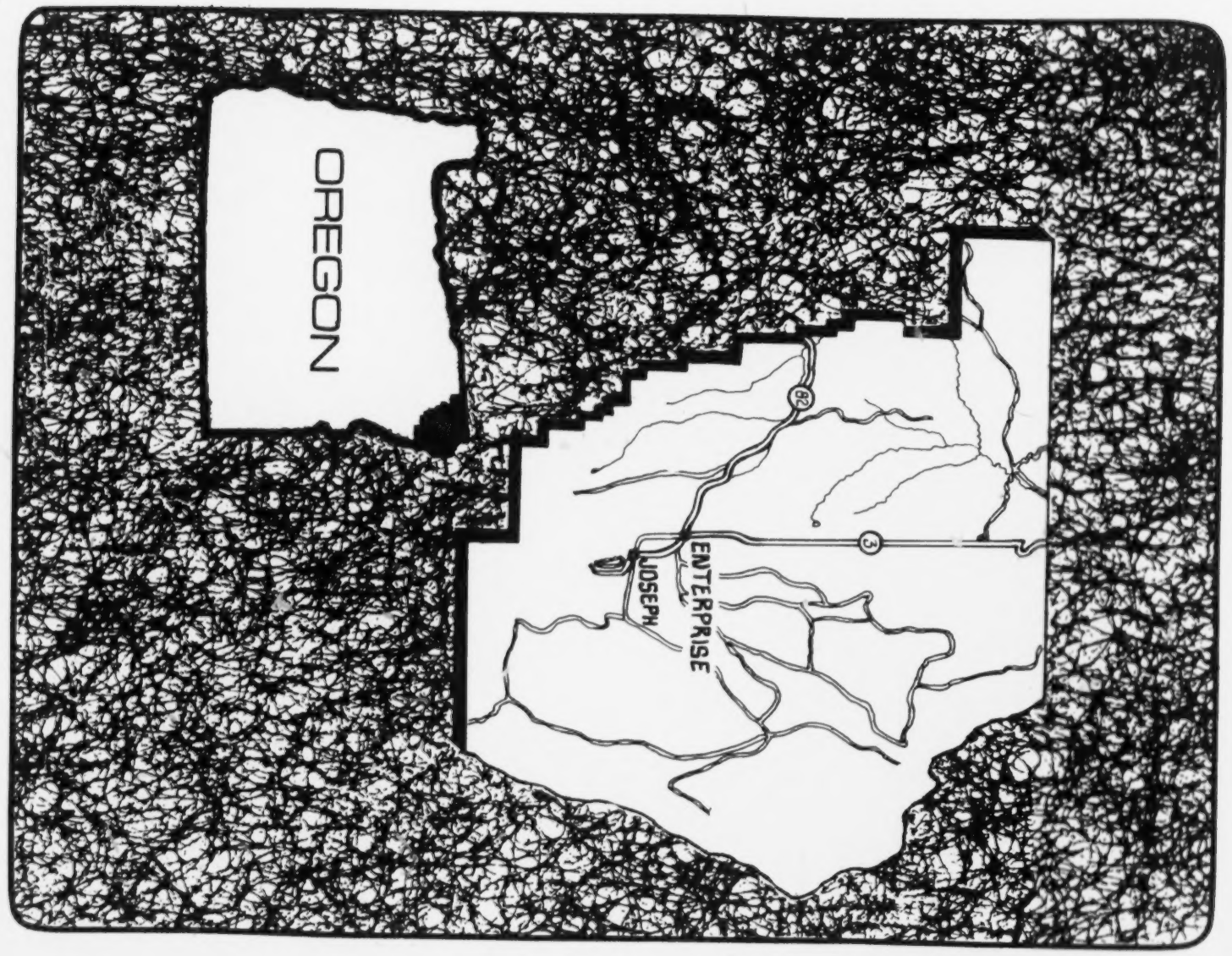

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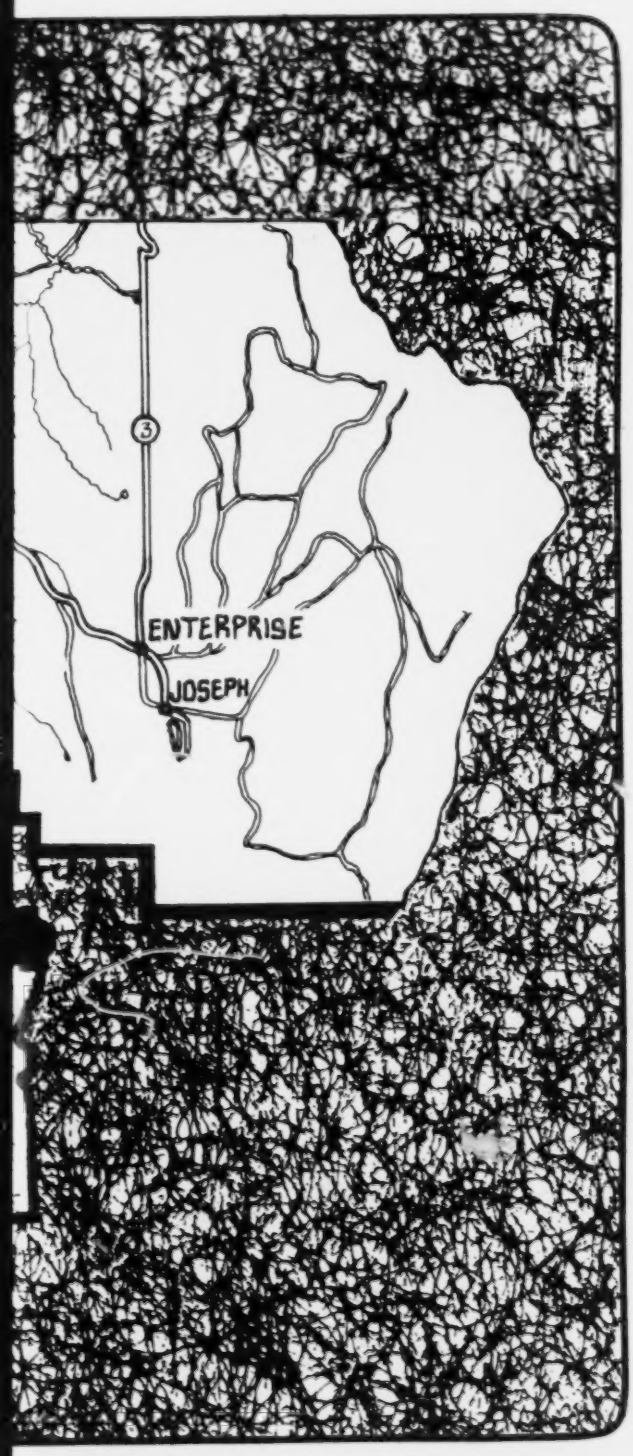

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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

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APPLICANT OCCUPATIONAL POTENTIAL AND ECONOMIC BASE REPORT FOR

WALLOWA COUNTY OREGON

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
SERVICE FOR EVERYONE
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STATE OF OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON

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COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES

OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

J. N. PEET, COMMISSIONER

PREPARED BY
OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ELDON CONE, DIRECTOR
HAROLD TAPP, RURAL AREA REPRESENTATIVE

MARCH 1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Frontispiece	1
Table of Contents	3
Relationship to Pacific Northwest	4
Introduction	5
Recreational Areas	6
General Description	7 - 10
Historical	11 - 12
Population Trends	13 - 14
Agriculture	15 - 17
Nonagricultural Industries	18 - 21
Employment Distribution	22 - 25
Payrolls and Spendable Income	26
Natural Resources	27 - 29
The Labor Force	30 - 41
Methodology	42 - 43
Occupational Groups Defined	44 - 46
Bibliography	47
Acknowledgements	48

RELATIONSHIP TO PACIFIC NORTH

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LATIONSHIP TO PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The map to the left depicts the general location of Wallowa County in relation to the Pacific Coast and Northwestern United States.

There are two excellent airports in the south central part of the county; one at Enterprise with a 2,500 foot runway and an elevation of 3,900 feet, and one south of Joseph, with a 3,900 foot runway and an elevation of 4,200 feet.

Listed below are the distances, in airline miles, from Enterprise to the nearest metropolitan areas, in all directions:

Portland.....	270	Miles
Seattle.....	310	"
Salt Lake City.....	440	"
San Francisco.....	660	"

It is 317 miles by the most direct highway route from Enterprise to Portland.

INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent Employment Service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

(a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.

(b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.

(c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.

(d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.

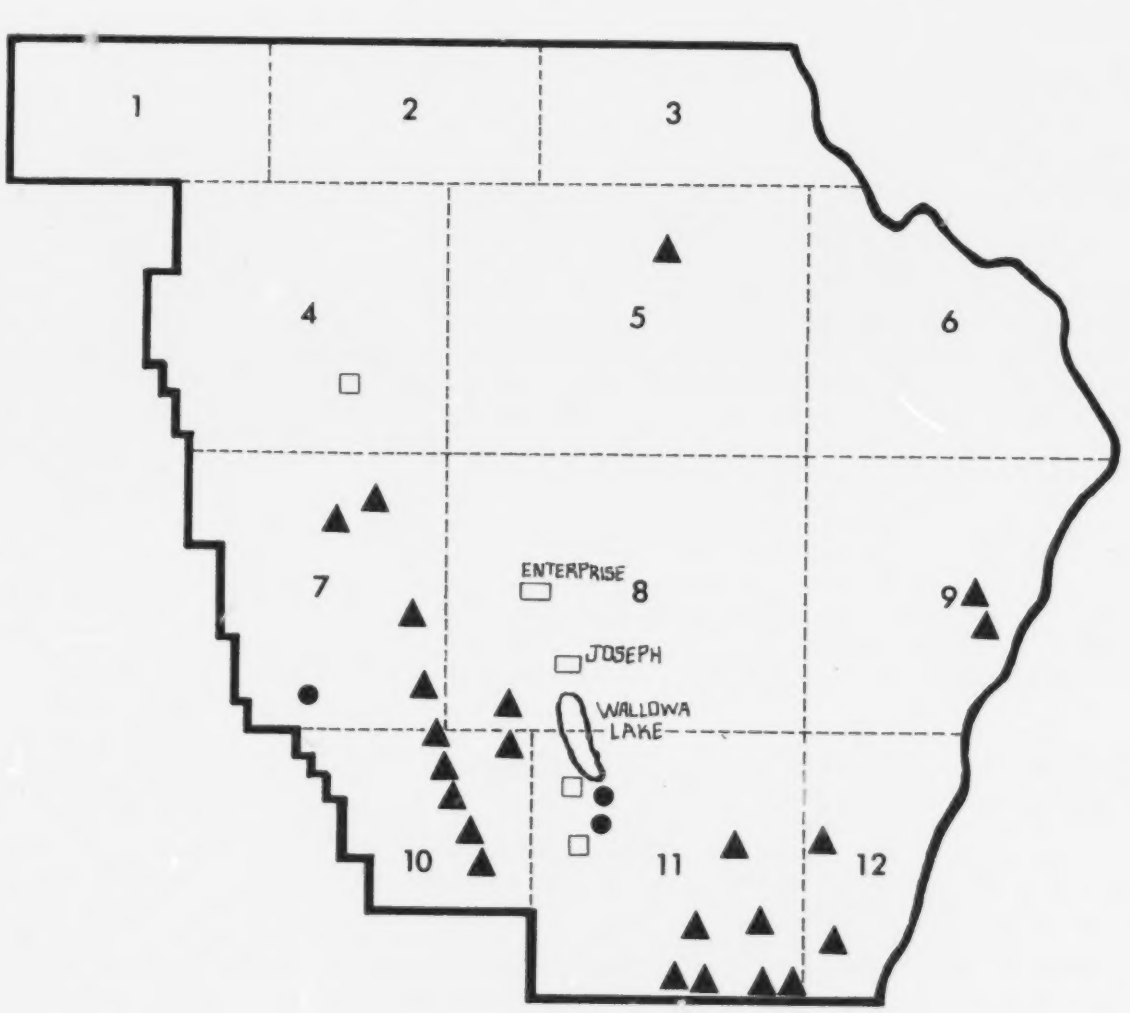
(e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon Department of Employment under the authorization of, and with funds provided by, the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the program findings with relation to Wallowa County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of three months by a Mobile Team composed of one supervisor, one counselor, one labor area analyst and six temporary personnel hired in Wallowa County expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

* * * * * * *

WALLOWA COUNTY RECREATIONAL AREAS



Map of Wallowa County showing location of recreation areas. Numbers on above map correspond to numbers of maps which are available from the U.S. Forest Service on a 2" to one mile scale.

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these symbols:

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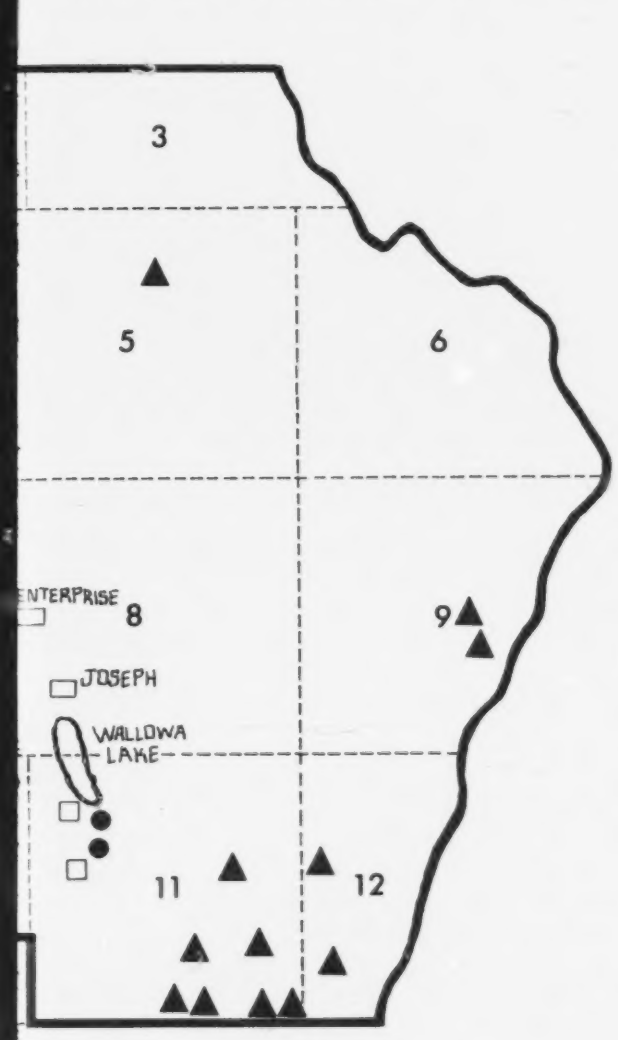
OWA COUNTY RECREATIONAL AREAS



On the adjacent map, the location and types of recreational facilities are indicated by these symbols:

Forest Camp.....▲

State Park.....□

Commercial Resort....●

Some of the Forest Camps, particularly those at high elevations in the southern part of the county, require four-wheel drive vehicles to reach.

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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DEFINITION AND LOCATION

Wallowa County is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the State of Oregon, being bounded on the east by the State of Idaho, on the north by the State of Washington, on the west by Umatilla and Union Counties, and on the south by Baker County.

Enterprise, the county seat, is located in the south central part of the county and is 317 highway miles, or approximately 270 airline miles nearly due east of the nearest metropolitan area, Portland, Oregon, and approximately 640 airline miles northeast by north of San Francisco, California.

TOPOGRAPHY

Wallowa County has a total land surface of approximately 3,200 square miles, all lying at a considerable elevation, and more than half of which may be classed as mountainous with peaks ranging up to a maximum of 10,000 feet. A broad dissected plateau occupies the central portion of the county, with elevations ranging from approximately 2,800 feet to 4,000 feet. There are also some minor finger valleys scattered along the Imnaha drainage in the eastern part of the county. Drainage of the area is generally to the north through deeply incised canyons. Principal rivers are the Minam and Wallowa which flow into the Grande Ronde at the northwestern edge of the county, and the Imnaha which flows into the Snake River near the northeastern corner of the county. All of the streams r
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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
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county. All of the streams rise within the county and the major ones have their headwaters in the high Wallowas which form the southern boundary of the county. There are more than 50 lakes in the higher elevations, but only five of these are fifty or more acres in extent. Wallowa Lake, which covers 1,600 acres, is the largest and also the most accessible.

CLIMATE

Generally speaking, the climate is that of the rest of the semi-arid intermountain west. Sunshine prevails throughout most of the year with less than 100 days in the normal year having measurable precipitation. Summer days tend to be hot on the central plateau but the nights are cool. Winters can be severe, particularly in the higher elevations. There is an average frost-free growing season of slightly more than four months, but the average is not an absolute; frost can come in any season, and has, although this is a rare occurrence. There is a wide range in annual precipitation which ranges from a high of 60 inches in the south central mountains to a low of 12 inches on the central plateau. Annual average precipitation at Enterprise, the county seat (which is also at near an average elevation) is slightly more than 13 inches. Most of this comes in the late winter and early spring and practically all at the higher altitudes is in the form of snow. Some snow remains during most summers on the higher peaks, but there is no appreciable glaciation.

(Continued next page)

Description (Cont.)

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AREAS

Wallowa County has no Federal highways within its boundaries but is served by State Route 82, which connects with U.S. Highway 30 at La Grande, and State Route 3, which links the county with the State of Washington to the north. A branch line of the Union Pacific Railroad serves the Wallowa valley with connections to the main line, also at La Grande. Aside from the two State highways mentioned, there are no paved roads leading out of the county, although there are two unimproved roads leading out of the north part of the county. The Grand Canyon of the Snake River, which forms the eastern boundary, and the high Wallowas and the Sawtooth range, which form the southern boundary, would present some pretty sticky problems to anyone thinking of building a road in either direction.

Thus, the only effective relationship is with Union County, of which La Grande is the county seat. This relationship extends to some similarities of climate, labor force characteristics and industry. There is some commuting out to work in Union County by Wallowa County residents, but practically no commuting in.

GENERAL

Of slightly more than two million acres of land in Wallowa County, approximately 856,000 acres, or about 42.2 percent, are in private ownership. Of this acreage in private ownership, 721,367 acres, or nearly 36 percent of the total land area, is in farms and grazing land. Of the total 1,177,256 acres in public ownership, 1,158,125 are federally held and the balance is about equally divided between state and local holdings.

Almost one-half of the federally held lands are in poorly accessible terrain, partly above the timber line, and generally of no value except for recreation purposes. The remainder is mostly in timber stands, although some of these stands have been removed from multiple use to form a part of a wilderness area of nearly 200 square miles, partly in Wallowa and partly in Union and Baker Counties.

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THE INDUSTRIES

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1/ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bu
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Almost all of the nearly three-quarters of a million acres in farm land lies on the central plateau known locally as Wallowa Valley. However, there are scattered strips in farm lands on each side of the Imnaha River, over a good part of its length. The county is traversed in the accessible portions by approximately 80 miles of State highway, 41 miles of paved county road, and approximately 225 miles of surfaced or graded county road. There is no common carrier passenger transportation operative in the county, although the mail stage does take passengers once daily as far as La Grande.

THE INDUSTRIES

The industry of Wallowa County will be more fully treated on pages 15 through 21; hence, the description here will be very brief.

The basic industry of Wallowa County, both in relation to manpower usage and wage and salary income, is agriculture. Of some 525 farms in the county in 1964,[1/] 404 were classed as commercial and 298 of these had product sales in excess of $5,000 each. Full time farm operators, alone, exceeded the total employment in any one nonagricultural industry. Total value of farm products sold in 1966 was in excess of $5,860,000. Livestock and livestock products usually account for approximately two-thirds of the total farm sales. Here, as elsewhere, consolidation and mechanization of farms has caused a downward trend in agricultural employment.

Lumber and wood products processing, which account for the bulk of the manufacturing employment, was at one time the dominant nonagricultural industry of the county. However, this segment of industry has seriously declined in recent years and presently offers no signs of resuming its former prominence. Retail trade, on the other hand, is in an upward trend, both with regard to actual numbers employed and percentage of the overall total employment. Trade is to some extent seasonal, being affected by such factors as tourism and seasonal employment in other industries.

* * * * * * * * *

1/ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Agricultural Census.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

Wallowa County has suffered an almost 16 percent population loss in the past 16 years, with more than 75 percent of the loss coming in the past seven years. Construction of new housing has therefore been at a minimum, although there has been some activity in this respect in and around the Enterprise area. The 1960 census lists 32 percent of the housing in Wallowa County as being either deteriorated, dilapidated, or lacking in plumbing. As near as could be determined by the Mobile Team, the percentage of substandard housing in the county is still about the same today. Some housing has been abandoned and has probably progressed from deteriorating to dilapidated. However, it appears likely that some of the population which left the county in the past seven years were probably residing in substandard housing during their stay in the county.

By far, the majority of the presently occupied housing is well-kept, neat in appearance, and generally indicative of householder pride. The same standards seem to apply to most of the occupied business premises, although there are a few spots in all the incorporated areas which should be removed in the interests of general appearance.

Sound modern housing, either for rent or for sale, is scarce although reasonably priced when found. Facilities for transients are minimal except at Enterprise, and even in that town they are sometimes scarce. There are four trailer courts in the county, with a total space for 33 trailers, aside from the spaces at Wallowa State Park near Joseph, which can be used on a limited term basis only.

SCHOOLS

Wallowa County schools have a total enrollment of 1,580 and a total instructor personnel of 97, exclusive of certificated personnel in administrative and librarian positions. Latest report available (that for the 1964-65

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CHURCHES

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Three have less than fifty members
churches are pastored by lay minis
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FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVIC

Most of the major fraternal organi
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Three national farm organizations
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RECREATION

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school year) indicates approximately three out of four of the instructor personnel had at least a baccalaureate degree. The county ranks fourth among all Oregon Counties in median school years completed by persons over the age of 25 years. Contact with high school youth in the course of registration, counseling and testing left the Mobile Unit with the impression that an excellent job is being done from an academic standpoint, at least through high school. Vocational training facilities in high school are limited and there are no facilities for vocational training beyond high school. While only a few of the people contacted in the course of the Household Study were interested in vocational training, it seems worth noting that even fewer were interested in leaving the county for such training.

CHURCHES

Almost one-half of the people over the age of 13 in Wallowa County are church members. There is a total of 18 churches embracing 12 different denominations, but only four of the congregations have memberships of 100 or more. Three have less than fifty members. Some of the smaller churches are pastored by lay ministers, who receive little or no financial support from their churches.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

Most of the major fraternal organizations and service clubs have active groups in Wallowa County. Among the service clubs, the Jaycees and Lions are the most active. Three national farm organizations have chapters in the county.

RECREATION

Wallowa County offers what is probably the best outdoor recreational area in the State of Oregon. Fishing, hunting, boating, swimming and mountain climbing are among the more prevalent activities. For the less active, the scenery alone is well worth a trip into the area. There is both stream and lake fishing available. The area abounds in big game and upland birds, as well as waterfowl. Wallowa Lake, which covers approximately 1,600

(Continued next page)

Description (Cont.)

acres, has excellent facilities for small boat launching. Camping spaces are available on a first-come basis in a state park south of the lake. In addition, there are several private facilities including one ski lift, as well as some forest camps within easy range. The lake and the state parks are easily reached over a paved, all-weather road. Excellent airports near Enterprise and Joseph offer accommodations for private planes. The whole area is dotted with forest camps.

There are no locally
Television viewing is
Isolation and limited
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There are municipal li
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WALLOWA LAKE FROM THE SUMMIT OF HOWARD MOUNTAIN. PHOTO COURTESY

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There are no locally originating entertainment facilities. Television viewing is available via cable and translator. Isolation and limited population restricts the importation of cultural attractions to a degree.

There are municipal libraries at Enterprise, Wallowa and Joseph. There is also a well-maintained county library with excellent selection at Enterprise, which offers book-mobile service to the communities of Flora, Troy, Lostine and Imnaha.

FROM THE SUMMIT OF HOWARD MOUNTAIN. PHOTO COURTESY WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

HISTORICAL

Wallowa was the last of all Oregon Counties to be settled. Although it doubtless experienced some visits from hunters and trappers during the early years, it was generally by-passed by the western tide of immigration. When one looks at the general topography of the county, this is not hard to understand. Actually,the county is easily approachable only from the west. Hence, it was not until good free land started to become scarce in the more settled areas to the west and north that anyone thought of pushing over the hills to the east and into the soil-rich Wallowa Valley. The first visitors of record were the Tulley brothers, F. C. Bramlett, and a man named Masterson in 1871. Bramlett came directly from Douglas County, but the other three drove stock over from the Cove District in Union County. Bramlett settled on land a few miles east of the present town of Joseph, and so became the first resident in what is now Wallowa County. The other three, with several others (Proebstel, Coright, Beggs, Johnson and Powers, to name a few) returned and took up land in 1872. This group also appears to have built the first road into the valley. Settlement must have continued to be very slow, since early historians note that a James Wilson, who arrived in 1875, was the twenty-first settler in the valley. By 1878,the settlement had extended to the present Imnaha where one John Johnson was the first settler to take up land.

The first post office appears to have been established at Lostine in 1878, followed by one at Joseph in 1879. By 1884, Joseph also had a newspaper, "The Chieftain," since moved to Enterprise.

1/ History of Union and Wallowa Counties.
Western Historical Publishing Co. (1902)

The first school in the county
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The first school in the county was built near the confluence of Bear Creek and the Wallowa River (approximately in the present town of Wallowa) by one M. S. Anderson in 1876. Sad to relate, the school, which was a private undertaking, turned out to be unprofitable and was discontinued. A public school was set up on the same site in 1879 and was taught by "a teacher named Hase"1/for a period of three months. A new school was built in the same year at the settlement of Alder, being taught by one Harold Burleigh. It was not until 1881 that a school was built at Joseph, with a second school being built at Lostine in the same year. By 1887, when the county was first organized, there were 24 schools in the county, with a total enrollment of 749 out of 1,396 persons of school age. However, there were no high schools in the county prior to 1908.

As late as 1902, only a little over 440,000 of the present 850,000 acres of land in private ownership had been appropriated. A historian of that day noted that homestead claims were filed against 56,000 acres during 1901. The same historian notes that there was considerable opposition from the cattle growers of the area to the proposal of a railroad being built into the valley. They considered a railroad "hostile to their interests," states the historian, because it would "cut through the ranges, necessitating the building of ... fences and making extra work for the cowboys and herders. What is still worse for (sic) their point of view, it encourages immigration and settlement, and the conversion of large cattle ranges into small farms, thus compelling the owner of extensive flocks and herds to retrench and perhaps to eventually abandon his pursuit entirely." 1/

Eventually, in 1908, the railroad connecting with the main line of the Union Pacific at La Grande was built, and probably no one benefited from it quite as much as the ranchers. As an aside, it seems worth noting that the average size of all ranches in Wallowa County went up from just over 1,200 acres in 1959 to nearly 1,400 acres in 1964--and is still climbing. Since the average size was under 600 acres prior to the railroad, the fears of the ranch owners at the turn of the century appear to have been without foundation. (Continued next page)

11

HISTORICAL (Cont.)

Unlike the other counties in eastern Oregon, Wallowa has never had a "mining excitement," although some prospecting has been done and some mineral values have been disclosed. From a historical standpoint, the area is chiefly noted for being the home base of the redoubtable young Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indian tribe. The Chief, who might well have been the man who invented the phrase "strategic retreat," in that he beat his white adversaries over every mile of a 1,400 mile retreat, only to lose his war to the elements in the last ten miles, also bears some historical resemblance to Homer. More than half a hundred towns in northeastern Oregon, southeastern Washington and northern Idaho, who sought Chief Joseph's scalp while he was alive, now honor him with historical markers erected to his memory. His body is now buried at Nespelem, Washington, despite occasional attempts to place it elsewhere.

At this late date, it appears that the cause of Chief Joseph's war had its origins in Wallowa County, although not a single battle of the war was fought in that area.

Because Wallowa County has been almost exclusively an agricultural area from its first settlement, it has missed much of the uproarious wildness that characterized the beginnings of most western counties. The cattlemen got along with the sheepmen--and vice versa. There were never any of the bitter feuds between families or groups that occurred in some other localities. But not all of the citizens were completely law abiding; there was the matter of the Chinese massacre in the spring of 1887, for instance. Ten Chinese miners in the Snake River Canyon were set upon and killed by a group of six white men, whose names were later learned, but none of whom were punished. A considerable amount of gold was taken from the miners after the massacre. According to reports of the time, one of the desperadoes decamped with the gold, leaving the rest with no profit for their trouble.

Then there was the case of the two bank robberies, about four years apart. The first, in Enterprise, in 1891, appears to have been a well-organized affair, and completely successful. The second in Joseph, in 1895, was not so successful--or more unlucky, depending on one's viewpoint.

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One of the Joseph citizens witnessed the holdup from across the street. As one chronicler of the episode quaintly put the matter, the citizens, seeing the guns in use, immediately came to the conclusion that something was wrong. The upshot of the matter was that all of the robbers were either killed or captured except one. Unfortunately, the one who got away was the one who was carrying the money. Today, because of the isolated nature of the area and consequent get away problems, Wallowa County would probably be the last place in Oregon where a bank robber would choose to operate. But, in view of the 100 percent success of the only two efforts made in the early days, it does seem odd that more efforts were not made at that time.

Anyone reading the Wallowa County annals of an earlier day is bound to be struck by the number of place names which are no longer in existence. Leap, Chico, Fruita, Prairie Creek, and Lost Prairie, to mention a few, are not today recognizable as towns, although a few of the long time residents still refer to the areas where they once were by name. Most of the one-time population of these former towns have moved into the larger towns of the county, or have left the county altogether. Advent of roads in the county has largely been responsible for this.

* * * * * * * * *

POPULATION

The population of Wallowa County has been subject to violent fluctuation at times during the past quarter of a century. In general, the trend has been down. The Household Study conducted by the Mobile Team of the Smaller Communities Program in September of 1967 located a few more people than previously estimated, but the difference is very slight.

The high point in county population was reached at an estimated 8,400 persons in July of 1943. The 6,100 population found in 1967 represents a 27 percent loss from the all time high, or an approximate 20 percent loss, from the U.S. Census figure of 1940. As nearly as can be determined, the 1940 figure was fairly close to the one which had been maintained for nearly twenty years.

A number of reasons enter into the population loss in the county. To begin with, the basic industry of the county is agriculture. The loss of farm families because of mechanization and consolidation is pointed up by the fact that the number of farms in the county was reduced by 38 percent in the ten years ending in 1964 and estimated farm employment was down by almost 30 percent during the same period.

Secondly, the abnormal population peak of 1943, along with the two lesser peaks since that time, appear to have been caused by cyclical employment in the lumber industry. In Wallowa County, as elsewhere, lumber workers tend to migrate in or out of a given area, as the need for workers expands or contracts. There are now but two small mills operating in the county, and their operations appear to be fairly steady and assured for the immediately foreseeable future.

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It now appears the population of the area will stabilize at, or near, the present level, with continuing losses in farm population and employment being offset by the families of workers in the service and trade industries.

One factor worth noting is the trend toward aging in the population. In 1950, 12.7 percent of the population above the age of 20 in Wallowa County were in the 65 and over age bracket. By 1960, this percentage had risen to 16.8 and, at the time of the Household Study in September of 1967, one of every five persons above the age of twenty were also above the age of 65. This is nearly double the national figure for these same age groups.

Another noteworthy trend in the population statistics for Wallowa County is the fact the females now slightly outnumber the males in the total. Males continue to outnumber females in the under 17 age group, but are badly outnumbered in the 18 through 44 year age brackets. There is an at least partial explanation of this trend; in addition to the loss of population through out-migration of entire households, Wallowa County has been a consistent exporter of persons in the 18 through 24 year group, from households residing permanently in the county. From the data available, it appears the single male is more apt to be footloose than the single female.

Continued improvement of roads into the area may help to hold the population at the present level. At the time of the Household Study, approximately 150 workers were commuting out of the county to work, mostly in manufacturing employment. Considering the ratio of manufacturing jobs to nonmanufacturing, and considering further the ratio of employment to population, it appears that these 150 commuter jobs may be holding around 600 of the present population in the county.

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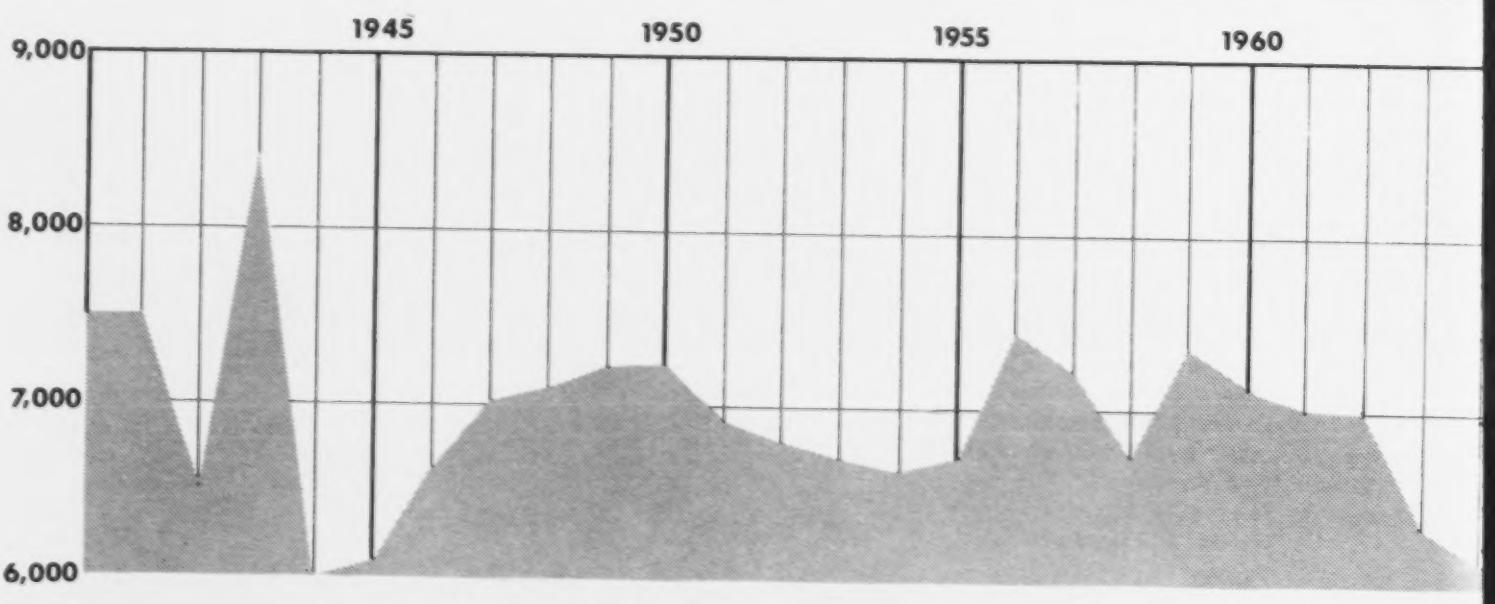
TABLE I

WALLOWA COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS 1950-1967

AGE GROUP	1950 TOTAL	1960 TOTAL	1960 MALE	1960 FEMALE	1967 TOTAL
Under 16	2,145	2,375	1,237	1,138	2,033
16 and 17	213	246	125	121	214
18 - 20	249	173	80	93	184
21 - 24	362	282	131	151	245
25 - 34	1,084	824	401	423	610
35 - 44	1,074	913	474	439	810
45 - 54	835	902	480	422	681
55 - 64	710	664	357	307	562
65 & Over	592	723	380	343	766
TOTALS	7,264	7,102	3,665	3,437	6,105



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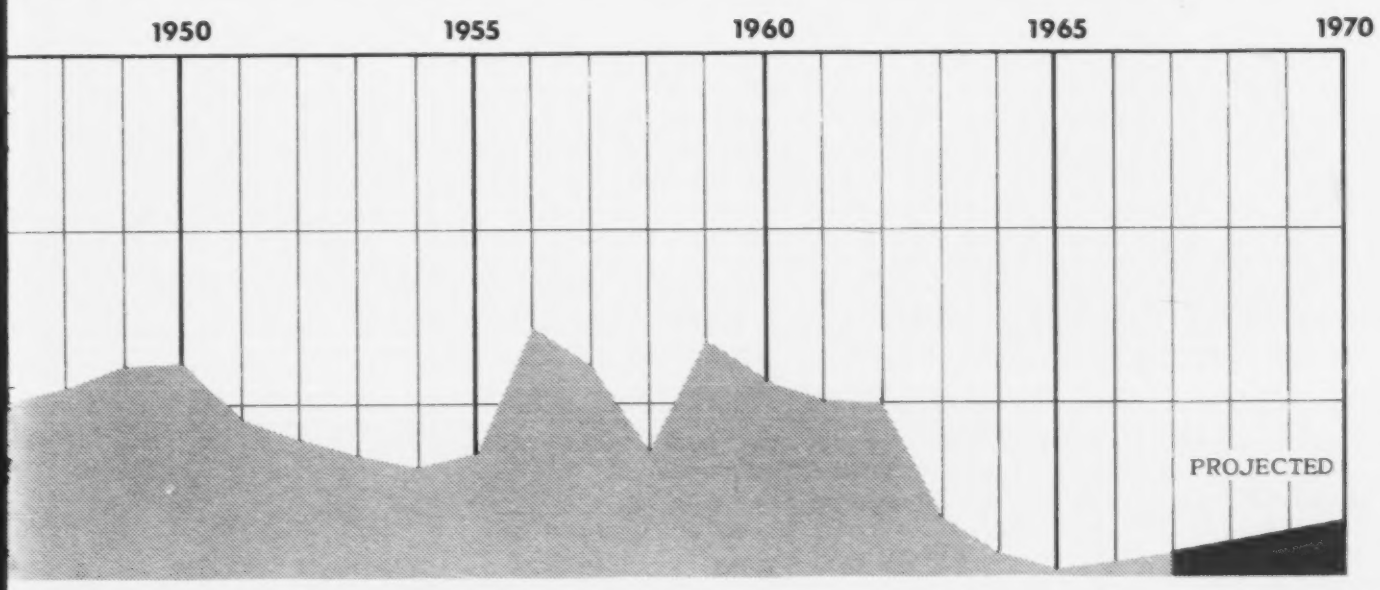
LOWA COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS 1950-1967

1950	1960			1967		
TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
2,145	2,375	1,237	1,138	2,033	1,036	997
213	246	125	121	214	122	92
249	173	80	93	184	84	100
362	282	131	151	245	111	134
1,084	824	401	423	610	289	321
1,074	913	474	439	810	384	426
835	902	480	422	681	355	326
710	664	357	307	562	284	278
592	723	380	343	766	359	407
7,264	7,102	3,665	3,437	6,105	3,024	3,081



AGRICULTURE

The latest (1964) Agricultural Census shows 721,367 (or 35.5 percent) of Wallowa County's 2,033,920 acres of land surface in farms. At the time of the census, there were 525 separate holdings classed as farms, with an average acreage of 1,374. That Wallowa County is following the national and state trend toward fewer and larger farms is established by the fact that the 1959 Agricultural Census shows 600 separate holdings averaging 1,215 acres in extent. During the five-year period ending in 1964, the average valuation per farm was up from $57,441 to $85,976. Average value per acre increased from $48.08 to $62.16. During this period the number of farms in every size category below 2,000 acres showed a decrease. In some size categories the decrease was as much as 25 percent. However, the number of farms with 2,000 or more acres increased by almost 15 percent.

Approximately 40,000 acres of Wallowa County farm lands are under gravity irrigation, with some additional land being under pump. Almost all of the irrigated land lies along the Wallowa and Lostine Rivers, near the central part of the county.

Generally, there is a fairly good depth of soil over most of the Wallowa Valley, although there is a slight drainage problem in some of the lowlying areas, which is aggravated at times by early season over-irrigation. Commercial fertilization is a practice in connection with only about 31,000 acres of the total farm land, although this practice is increasing. The total value of farm sales appears to fluctuate somewhat from year to year. In 1964 the total value was off more than 15 percent from 1959, but 1966 was again up to the 1959 figure. Current estimates for 1967 are up more than $1 million from 1966.

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Usually, the greater part of the total agricultural income is from livestock and livestock products, which has also shown a consistent upward trend since 1959. Most of the income fluctuation comes in crops. Total crop income has been as high as $3 million and as low as $1.7 million over a period of eight years.

Household Study interviewers located a total of 332 full time operators on 424 farms in September 1967. There were another 72 farm owners residing on farms who were either full time employed off the farm, were available for full time work off the farm, or were partially retired and using farm production to supplement other income. The total of 424 farms would indicate that there has been a further drop in the number of farms in the three years since the Agricultural Census of 1964. However, the Household Study did not go into such data as size of farm, hence no additional information was gained in that respect.

More than one-half of the land under cultivation (39,000 acres) is in forage crops. Hay yields (all types) average from 1.5 to 3.3 tons per acre, depending largely on the season. This yield is exclusive of forage secured by post-harvest pasturage.

Small grains account for most (30,000 acres) of the rest of the cultivated acreage, with small lots usually in peas, either for drying or processing.

Livestock and livestock products are the source of approximately 65 percent of the total agricultural income in an average year. Beef cattle, in turn, accounts for around 75 percent of the total livestock income, in an average year. Dairying, which was once an important part of both agricultural and nonagricultural economy, has dwindled to a point where it provides only around three percent of the total agricultural income.

Several factors militate against agricultural diversification. Perhaps the greatest of these factors is the amount of grazing area in good condition which is available on public lands. Unlike some areas, the summer range apparently has never been seriously overgrazed. The large deer and elk herds in some areas have, through continuous browsing and cropping, kept deleterious brush on the range

(Continued next page)

AGRICULTURE (Cont.)

to a minimum, with the result that the ranges are generally in good shape. The Chesnimnus ranger district of the U.S. Forest Service has one of the largest grazing districts in the nation in point of grazing permits. The volume of grazing permits for the Bear-Sleds ranger district is not available, but it seems worth noting that only 166,000 of the total 264,000 acres in this district is in commercial forest land. Presumably a portion of the remaining 98,000 acres do carry some grazing permits. In addition, some of the privately owned forest lands offer grazing permits for a small fee.

The second factor which tends to keep the area tied to the livestock industry is the climate or, more specifically, the growing season. Because it is possible, even though not probable, that frost can come at any time during the normal growing season, most of the agricultural operators are reluctant to turn to any type of crop that can be affected by a late spring, early fall or even a midseason frost. Even so, the early history of agriculture in the area does show extensive fruit raising activities, particularly in the area around Joseph and Enterprise. Around the turn of the century, Wallowa County apples were consistent prize winners at state-wide exhibitions. At the time of the latest agricultural census (1964) a total of approximately 8.5 tons of fruit of all kinds were reported harvested, with a total sales value of less than $1,000.

Finally, there is the fact that most of the full-time agricultural operators have holdings of a size to make cattle raising economically feasible. Where this is feasible, cattle raising is certainly the least bothersome method of wresting a livelihood from the soil. There is not the dependence on outside help, nor is there a hectic harvest season involved.

The position of Agriculture in the county could probably be bettered by some additions to the staff of the Extension Service. The county is the only one in the state which does not have the services of a Home Extension Agent. The net result is a work load division on the two agents who are in service, which they cannot reasonably be expected to handle. Their jobs are made doubly difficult

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by the apathy of the majority of those they are trying to serve, toward concerted action on a county wide basis. This tendency toward individualism is one of long standing; certainly it antedates the present agents by many years. But it is also one that needs to be modified if Agriculture is to remain the prime industry of the county.

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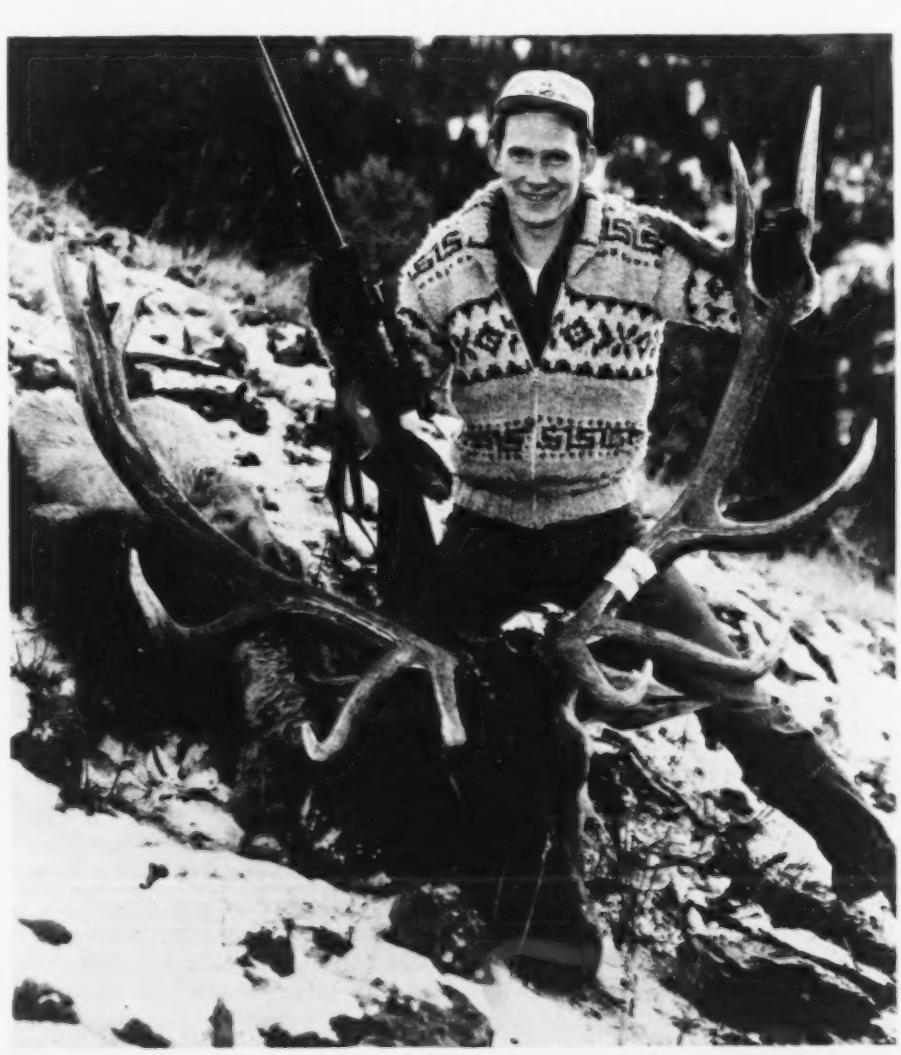

ELK HUNTERS SELDOM GO HOME EMPTY HANDED FROM WALLOWA COUNTY. PHOTO BY WALTER KLAGES, COURTESY WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

TABLE II

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS WALLOWA COUNTY 1964-1967

LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cattle and Calves	$2,205,000	$2,925,000	$3,588,000	$3,777,000
Hogs	264,000	325,000	306,000	322,000
Sheep and Wool*	583,000	531,325	445,000	512,436
Dairy Products	204,000	197,000	218,000	188,000
Poultry (Incl. Turkeys)	14,000	13,000	11,000	11,000
Miscellaneous Animals	20,000	15,000	40,000	31,000
Total Livestock	$3,290,000	$4,006,325	$4,608,000	$4,841,436
CROPS				
All Grains**	$1,310,091	$1,372,135	$1,634,204	$1,816,144
All Hay	170,000	228,000	328,009	1,053,000
Grass and Legume Seeds	88,000	79,000	42,000	15,000
Forest Products	112,000	160,000	100,000	75,000
Miscellaneous Crops	6,000	69,000	37,000	10,000
Soil Bank and ACP Payments	162,274	107,721	125,921	115,351
Total Crops	$1,848,365	$2,015,856	$2,267,134	$3,084,495
Total Gross Agricultural Income	$5,138,365	$6,022,181	$6,875,134	$7,925,931

* Includes wool incentive payments.
** Includes diversion and price support payments.

NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

GENERAL

Although agriculture provides more jobs for Wallowa County workers than any other single industry, the total of all nonagricultural workers, including the self-employed, is approximately four times the number of full time agricultural workers, farm operators included.

Many of the county's workers find employment in both agriculture and nonagricultural industries, and a sizeable percentage of all workers are simultaneously employed in both agriculture and nonagricultural industry. Cases in point are the owners of small producing farms who also hold full time wage and salary jobs in other industries. There are also a few persons who are self-employed in nonagricultural industry, who operate farms in addition.

In order to avoid a duplication of counts, the Mobile Team was forced to establish criteria for categorizing those persons in dual employment. Had this not been done, employment summaries in Table III would have shown more people working than were actually employed in the county. Generally speaking, the decision as to the occupational or industrial group in which an individual worker belonged was made on the basis of which of the dual jobs required the greater portion of the time of the individual worker. At the time of the study (September 10-16, 1967) there were 118 dually employed workers in the county, of whom more than 70 were combining farm operation with nonagricultural wage and salary work.

The Mobile Team encountered one other unusual situation in the county which further clouds the picture of total employment in the county. This is the number of females

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who work part time in full time jobs. Attempts to resolve the cause of this proved inconclusive. Reasons assigned ranged from inability to secure replacements on an emergency basis to a reluctance of the workers themselves to work a full time job. The latter reason is substantiated somewhat by the number of females who reported part time employment, and also reported they would not have worked more if work had been offered to them. Some employers also frankly stated that they preferred to split a job between two workers because, if an emergency kept one of the two off the job for a few days, they could generally rely on the other one to work full time until the absent worker returned. Whatever the underlying reason for this situation may be, the total employment picture is confused, in that more persons are shown working than there were actual jobs. Unless, of course, one could be willing to concede that the twenty-four hour week is an accomplished fact.

The extent of the distortion is pointed up by the fact that almost 38 percent of the wage and salary workers in the county are female. This compares to a national average of around 35 percent, and a statewide average in Oregon of approximately 32 percent. In most of the rural areas in Oregon already studied by the Mobile Team, the percentage of females in the wage and salary workers has been in the neighborhood of 25 percent.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing accounts for approximately 27 percent of all the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Wallowa County. This segment is almost exclusively lumber and wood products processing, with the exceptions being one newspaper and two dairy products processors. Because of the nature of lumber processing, very few women are employed, and these mostly in the clerical occupations. Offsetting this fact, insofar as future replacement need may be concerned, is the further fact that more than one of every three workers in manufacturing is above the age of 45. Since most of those above the age of 45 are also under the age of 55, this would indicate a tendency toward early withdrawal from the labor force of workers in this industry. Actually, from an analysis of the confidential householder reports, it appears that there is a pattern formed by owners of small acreages, of working in

the lumber industry through their middle fifties. Whether they give up their nonagricultural employment at about that time because holding two jobs is too physically demanding, or because their financial needs become less stringent by that time, is a matter for conjecture. At any rate, it does seem worth noting that almost one-fourth of those employed in the lumber industry have at least a partial attachment to the labor force outside that industry.

Most of the raw material processed by the lumber industry in Wallowa County is either pine or fir. There are no plywood, hardboard, or by-products plants in the county. Since most of the processing is primary, the percentage of skilled jobs in the overall total is relatively small. Employer hiring requirements are not stringent, except in the technical and management occupations. Although nearly one-half of the jobs in this industry have been lost from the county in the past ten years, there is no oversupply of experienced labor, unless one includes the approximately 100 residents of the county who are commuting out of the county to jobs in lumber elsewhere. Presumably, most of these workers would prefer to work closer to home, and could so be classed as surplus lumber workers in Wallowa County, even though they are steadily employed. There is an ample supply of raw material in the form of standing timber to keep lumber processing at its present level indefinitely, if the log harvest is used within the county. In fact, the present operations could be expanded, if all of the logs harvested were processed within the county. There is room for even greater expansion, if secondary processing were to be added to the present operations. In addition, some types of secondary processing provide work that would be suitable for women, or at least is being done by women in other pine processing areas.

So far as could be learned by the Mobile Team, there are no present plans for expansion of any sort in the wood products industry of Wallowa County. There will be a sizeable replacement need in the next five years, if operations stay at the present level. It appears likely that most of the replacements will be hired at the entry level, however, with little in the way of training or experience required.

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GOVERNMENT

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So far as could be ascertained, no new manufacturing other than wood products is presently contemplated. Because of distance from markets, there will probably be no further expansion of the present plants.

GOVERNMENT

Almost one of every three wage and salary workers in Wallowa County work in some capacity for Government. Because of this unusually high percentage, employment in public education was analyzed separately from other government employment.

(a) Education - Close to one in every ten (9.6 percent) of all the wage and salary workers in the county are employed by the educational facilities. Approximately three-fourths of the workers in education are employed in professional or administrative jobs, another one-tenth are in clerical occupations, and the remainder are in service and miscellaneous other occupations.

Professional jobs in education all carry the normal requirement of baccalaureate degree as a minimum. However, the latest available report indicates that some 28 percent of those employed in these jobs had less than the required minimum of education. In addition to the high percentage of the teachers lacking a baccalaureate degree, the county also has an unusually high percentage of younger teachers--although practically all of this latter group do have a degree.

No expansion of employment in the educational field is presently contemplated, although an adult education program would probably be helpful. No shortages of workers in any of the occupations used were reported to the Mobile Team.

(b) Noneducation - More than one of every five wage and salary workers in the county are employed by the various branches of government in functions other than education. Roughly one-half of these are in local government, at the city or county level. The largest single local government facility is the county hospital, which employs slightly more than half of all the local government workers.

(Continued next page)

GOVERNMENT (Cont.)

A wide variety of skills are involved in local government employment. However, aside from the professional and technical occupations used in the hospital, hiring requirements are rather sketchy. No expansion in local government is presently planned but, because of the high percentage of females and the numbers of present workers in the upper age brackets, a sizeable replacement need in the next five years is indicated.

Employment with state agencies is minimal. Most of the state services are offered on a casual or itinerant basis from La Grande, Baker or Pendleton. There is no present prospect of additional state employees being outstationed. The Oregon State Game Commission and the State Highway Commission, with a total of approximately 20 permanent employees are the only sizeable state agencies in the county. Normally, all jobs with any of the state agencies are filled from Civil Service lists.

Federal employment in the county lies mainly with two agencies: the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Postal Department. The Postal service uses a total of 24 workers, with no expansion being presently in prospect, and very little replacement need indicated. The Forest Service has a total of 70 employees, not including those on contract work. Except for a very few entry laborer jobs all occupations used by this agency have strict Civil Service requirements concerning education or experience which cannot be waived. There are a number of seasonal jobs with this agency which carry less stringent requirements, and which vary from year to year.

Except for the professional and a few of the technical occupations, there is an ample supply of workers in the area for the filling of any presently prospective needs.

TRADE

Employment-wise, Trade is the third largest segment of industry in Wallowa County. Wage and salary workers in this industry are predominantly female. A goodly percentage of those employed work on a part-time basis, during at least a part of the year. There is normally a seasonal rise in employment, which occurs during the tourist season.

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SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOU

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Approximately 40 percent of the jobs in Trade are in the Service occupations and these are the ones most subject to seasonal fluctuation.

Except for skilled mechanics for dealerships, employer hiring requirements in this industry division are minimal. Generally speaking, for the sales and clerical positions, completion of high school is required, although this is waived occasionally. Employers express a preference for training their own employees, hence experience and educational requirements are seldom important.

Both the preponderance of female workers and the number of those now employed who are in the upper age brackets point to sizeable replacement need in the next few years. In addition, if the recreation industry is expanded to anything like its potential, there will probably be a considerable expansion in Trade employment, at least seasonally. New hires will probably be at the entry level. An oversupply of potential workers appears to be available.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

This industry division, which accounts for approximately 11 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the county, offers the widest occupational variety of any of the major industries. Approximately 57 percent of the division workers are female, most of whom are employed in the personal service or public housekeeping occupations. About three of every ten of the workers in this division are above the age of 45, and a few are past the age of 65.

The Service industry offers what is probably the best opportunity for expansion of any of the industry groups in the county. Since most of the expansion would be in connection with recreation, it follows that a large part of the employment increase would be of a seasonal nature. However, because of the type of natural recreational resource, it also appears that the season could be much longer than in those areas which cater only to summer vacationers.

Most of the jobs which could be created by expansion would require a minimum of training or experience, and

could be readily filled by local availables. A few of the jobs would probably entail outside the area recruiting, but none should be difficult to fill. In addition to the number of jobs which might be created by potential expansion, there will be a sizeable replacement need in the next five years. Some of these, such as those in the repair trades, may not be easy to fill, due to lack of any local training programs.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

Although providing very little in the way of wage and salary employment, this division does offer considerably more in the way of public service than is usual for a small, remote area. As is usual in less populated areas, some of the Utilities are lodged in Government. On the other hand, there are a few jobs in Transportation which would ordinarily belong to Government in most areas.

Most of the major occupational groupings are represented in division employment, but less than ten percent of the jobs are held by females. Nearly one-half of those employed are past the age of 45, which would indicate a modest replacement need. Offsetting this, there is no presently planned employment expansion; hence, the future need for workers will probably be minimal. The railroad into the area is being rebuilt with heavier steel which will make for greater capacity but will probably not mean additional workers.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Less than three percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers of Wallowa County are employed in this division. Employment is highly seasonal and the division offers almost no wage and salary work during the winter season. There is a very high ratio of self-employed contractors to wage and salary workers.

No construction projects of any size are presently contemplated in the county; hence, employment will probably continue minimal for the immediately foreseeable future, with no anticipated demand for additional workers.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL E

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TIMBER PRODUCTS ADD TO THE

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FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Wage and salary workers in this division are considerably outnumbered by those who are self-employed. Presently, total employment is near minimal, but there is a good chance for expansion in the wake of probable expansion in the Service industries. More than one-half of the division job holders are female, but the entire group is surprisingly young for this particular industry. Presently, most of the hires are effected in the entry classifications, with completion of high school being about the only hiring requirement. Any serious amount of expansion would probably involve at least a few new hires in the sales or management levels because of a lack of promotional material.

The financial segment of this division is represented by one locally owned independent bank, one unit of a state-wide chain and one extension of a Union County bank. Lending capacities of the two institutions are probably sufficient to cope with any reasonably foreseeable demand.

TIMBER PRODUCTS ADD TO THE WEALTH OF WALLOWA COUNTY.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROU

TABLE III

WALLOWA COUNTY

(Week Ending September 16, 1967)

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 22	22 to 34
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYED	292	13.7	53	18.1	0	28
FARM OPERATORS	332	15.6	49	14.7	0	27
UNPAID FAMILY WORK 1/	106	5.0	48	45.3	36	8
FARM WAGE WORKERS, YEAR AROUND	70	3.3	0	-- -	1	4
FARM WORKERS, SEASONAL 2/	No seasonal workers reported in survey week.					
			NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY 3/			
PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & MANAGERIAL	139	6.5	54	38.8	2	32
CLERICAL	165	7.7	142	86.0	21	41
SALES	131	6.6	86	61.0	13	43
SERVICE	248	11.7	188	75.8	38	81
FARM, FISHING & FORESTRY	64	3.0	0	-- -	6	8
PROCESS WORKERS	20	1.0	0	-- -	2	5
MACHINE TRADES	137	6.3	0	-- -	4	56
BENCH WORK	19	.9	4	23.2	2	5
STRUCTURAL OCCUPATIONS	105	4.8	0	-- -	8	15
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	300	14.1	26	8.2	37	91
TOTAL	2,128	100.0	650	30.7	170	444

1/ Includes agricultural.

2/ Less than 26 weeks.

3/

22

ON OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE

WALLOWA COUNTY

(Week Ending September 16, 1967)

Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 22	22 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & Over
292	13.7	53	18.1	0	28	89	101	38	36
332	15.6	49	14.7	0	27	98	71	72	64
106	5.0	48	45.3	36	8	10	9	27	16
70	3.3	0	-- -	1	4	23	23	18	1

No seasonal workers reported in survey week.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY 3/

139	6.5	54	38.8	2	32	49	41	11	4
165	7.7	142	86.0	21	41	62	39	2	0
131	6.6	86	61.0	13	43	29	26	19	1
248	11.7	188	75.8	38	81	54	50	21	4
64	3.0	0	-- -	6	8	27	16	7	0
20	1.0	0	-- -	2	5	3	4	5	1
137	6.3	0	-- -	4	56	29	38	9	1
19	.9	4	23.2	2	5	5	3	3	1
105	4.8	0	-- -	8	15	36	33	12	1
300	14.1	26	8.2	37	91	85	57	30	0
2,128	100.0	650	30.7	170	444	599	511	274	130

agricultural. 2/ Less than 26 weeks. 3/ Does not include commuters-out.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, SEX AND AG

INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage And Salary Employment	Females in Group	Under 22	22 to 34	35 to 44
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	35	1	6	6	11
MANUFACTURING	357	16	38	88	98
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	69	6	2	19	21
TRADE	256	194	47	69	61
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	37	20	3	11	18
SERVICE & MISC.	144	86	18	41	29
GOVERNMENT (Noneducation)	303	112	15	92	87
GOVERNMENT (Education)	127	69	4	51	54
TOTAL	1,328	504	133	377	379

TION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, SEX AND AGE GROUPS

TABLE IV

Total Wage And Salary Employment	Females in Group	Under 22	22 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & Over
35	1	6	6	11	7	5	0
357	16	38	88	98	110	23	0
69	6	2	19	21	16	11	0
256	194	47	69	61	43	32	4
37	20	3	11	18	2	3	0
144	86	18	41	29	39	14	3
303	112	15	92	87	79	24	6
127	69	4	51	54	11	7	0
1,328	504	133	377	379	307	119	13

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF EMP

INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage And Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Cle
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	35	1	1	
MANUFACTURING	357	16	4	16
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	69	6	4	
TRADE	256	194	3	18
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	37	20	6	21
SERVICE & MISC.	144	86	2	12
GOVERNMENT (Noneducation)	303	112	24	81
GOVERNMENT (Education)	127	69	95	12
TOTAL	1,328	504	139	165

24

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL

Total Wage And Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Service
35	1	1	1	0	0
357	16	4	16	7	3
69	6	4	4	1	0
256	194	3	18	88	102
37	20	6	21	10	0
144	86	2	12	25	40
303	112	24	81	0	87
127	69	95	12	0	16
1,328	504	139	165	131	248

GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

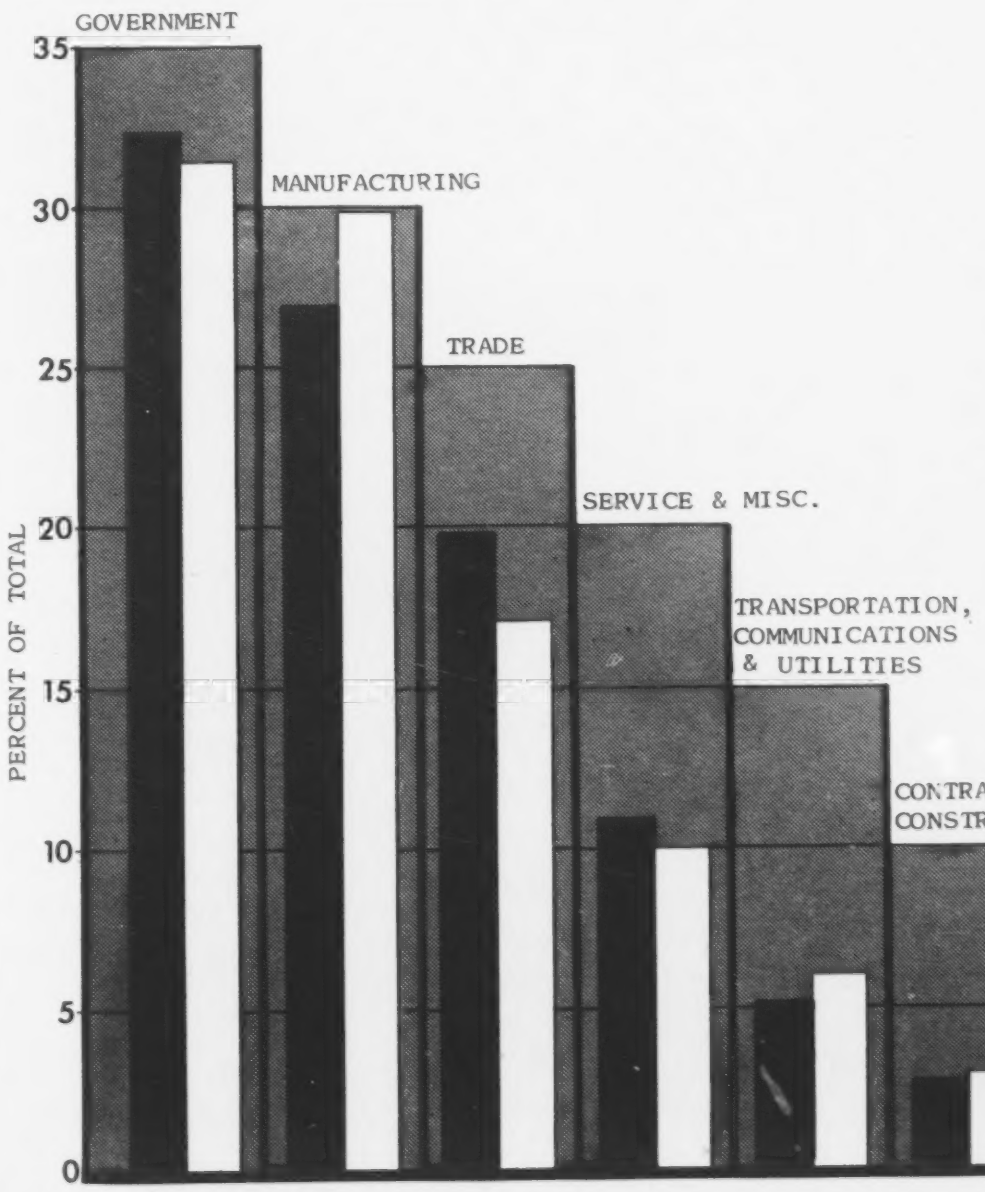
Farm, Fishing, Forestry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural
0	0	0	0	33
0	20	90	0	9
0	0	0	1	8
0	0	16	3	18
0	0	0	0	0
13	0	25	15	5
51	0	6	0	32
0	0	0	0	0
64	20	137	19	105

Y DIVISIONS

ing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Misc.	Self-Employed
	0	0	33	0	22
	90	0	9	208	4
	0	1	8	51	14
	16	3	18	8	159
	0	0	0	0	39
	25	15	5	7	54
	6	0	32	22	0
	0	0	0	4	0
	137	19	105	300	292

25

PAYROLLS AND SPENDABLE INCOME



Total reported net income fo
sources in Wallowa County in
which complete data are avai
$9.7 million. On the basis
by the Mobile Team, this wou
net income of $5,094 per hou
After an allowance of 25 per
taxes of all kinds the net s
proximately $7.3 million, o
marketing program.

The bar chart to the left of
payrolls, as compared to ind

Only a little over one-third
county comes from payrolls c
surance. Surprisingly enoug
the highest salaried jobs in
siderably lower average wage
However, in addition to carr
salaried professional worker
many minimum salaried worker
laneous occupations. Highes
Transportation, Communicatio

PERCENT OF
SALARY WORK

PERCENT OF

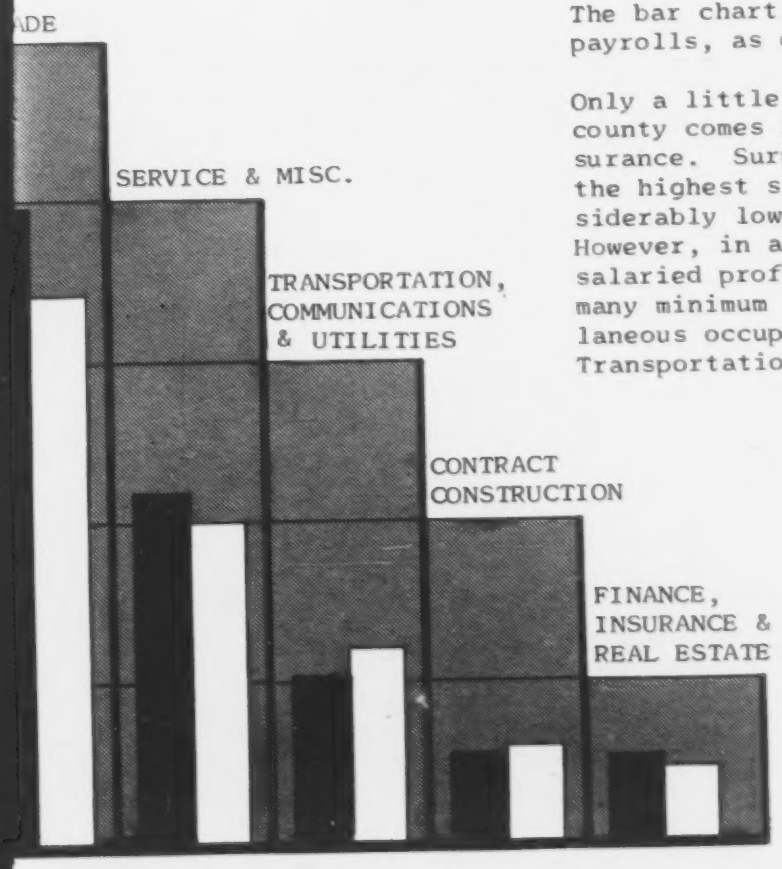
26

PAYROLLS AND SPENDABLE INCOME

Total reported net income for tax purposes from all sources in Wallowa County in 1965 (the latest year for which complete data are available) was approximately $9.7 million. On the basis of total population as found by the Mobile Team, this would indicate an approximate net income of $5,094 per household or $1,588 per capita. After an allowance of 25 percent of the net income for taxes of all kinds the net spendable income would be approximately $7.3 million, or enough to support a sizeable marketing program.

The bar chart to the left offers information on industry payrolls, as compared to industry employment.

Only a little over one-third of the total income of the county comes from payrolls covered by unemployment insurance. Surprisingly enough Government, which carries the highest salaried jobs in the county, also pays a considerably lower average wage than does Manufacturing. However, in addition to carrying a large bloc of well-salaried professional workers, Government payrolls show many minimum salaried workers in the Service and Miscellaneous occupations. Highest average wages are paid in Transportation, Communications and Utilities.



NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER

Over a period of many years, the water resource of Wallowa County has been given the attention of many professional engineering firms and governmental agencies. Among the agencies who have studied this resource more than once, and for more reasons than one, are the U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Corps of Engineers, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Oregon State Water Resources Board. Data developed by these agencies and by private engineering firms have all been incorporated in a rather comprehensive report entitled "The Grande Ronde River Basin" (Oregon State Water Resources Board, Sept. 1960) under the subheadings "Wallowa Basin" and "Imnaha Basin."

In general, the herein report adopts the findings of the above mentioned report, in toto. There is one exception: in their report, the State Water Resources Board takes the position that there is no potential for industrial expansion in Wallowa County which might cause an increased need for water. While this position is probably correct insofar as immediate probabilities are concerned, the area does have some potentials which might alter the situation in the future. Factually, any industrial expansion, of whatever nature, will cause an increased need for water, if for no other purpose than domestic or municipal use. The findings of the Mobile Team pretty conclusively establish that no available labor pool exists in Wallowa County. Hence, any degree of industrial expansion would necessarily mean added inhabitants.

In any case, the well-supported
Water Resources Board are, in ve

1. The surface water supply
present or foreseeable future ne
and Imnaha River sub-basins, whe
cipal, or irrigation use. Possi
late season irrigation needs in

2. Apparently, no studies ha
ground water supply, probably be
foreseeable need. However, it d
in quantity does exist. There a
in the Wallowa sub-basin, with a
mately 150 square miles, all wit
a ground water source. This pro
true for the Imnaha sub-basin.
through a fold too narrow to all
luvial material. In addition, t
Imnaha and its tributaries is mo
for alluvial material being depo

3. There is little or no nee
ures in either basin.

4. There is little or no pot
power development in either basi
the terrain will not allow for c
of any size.

RESOURCES

s, the water resource of Wallowa
attention of many professional
rnmental agencies. Among the
this resource more than once,
one, are the U.S. Geological
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have all been incorporated in a
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purpose than domestic or muni-
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available labor pool exists in
y degree of industrial expansion
ed inhabitants.

In any case, the well-supported findings of the State Water Resources Board are, in very brief:

1. The surface water supply is sufficient for any present or foreseeable future needs in both the Wallowa and Imnaha River sub-basins, whether for domestic, municipal, or irrigation use. Possible exceptions would be late season irrigation needs in the Wallowa Basin.

2. Apparently, no studies have been made of the ground water supply, probably because the lack of any foreseeable need. However, it does seem likely a supply in quantity does exist. There are three alluvial areas in the Wallowa sub-basin, with a total area of approximately 150 square miles, all with excellent potential as a ground water source. This probability does not hold true for the Imnaha sub-basin. The Imnaha flows generally through a fold too narrow to allow for deposition of alluvial material. In addition, the gradient of both the Imnaha and its tributaries is mostly too steep to allow for alluvial material being deposited.

3. There is little or no need for flood control measures in either basin.

4. There is little or no potential for hydro-electric power development in either basin. Generally speaking, the terrain will not allow for construction of reservoirs of any size.

(Continued next page)

NATURAL RESOURCES (Cont.)

5. Full development of a water based recreational industry is more or less hampered by the same factors affecting power: any reservoirs created would necessarily be too small to allow for a combination of boating, water-skiing, fishing, etc. Presently a recreational asset to the area are more than 50 small lakes around the headwaters of the Wallowa and Imnaha Basins. Not mentioned in any of the data made available to the Mobile Team, is the fact that some of these lakes are gradually being filled by eroding detritus from the surrounding steep terrain. Since these small lakes are important not only to recreation but to wild life, it appears some steps should be taken looking to their replacement, even though the replacements will of necessity also be rather small.

In general, all of the data made available to the Mobile Team (including the cited report of the Water Resources Board) agree that impoundment of the late spring and early summer surface water run-off for use in regulating stream flows through later release would be highly desirable. There is likewise a general agreement that any one impoundment constructed would necessarily be so small as to have little practical value for this purpose. In short, more than one impoundment would probably be necessary, which causes some doubt as to the economic feasibility.

TIMBER

The latest available timber inventory for Wallowa County is contained in Forest Survey Report #134, published in April of 1960, by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Any data with regard to the timber resource of the county subsequent to that date are piecemeal, and apt to be confusing. As a matter of fact, even Report #134, which is very complete and detailed, is in some respects confusing to the lay reader.

As an instance: The Oregon Blue Book, which is an official publication of the State of Oregon, gives the total land surface of Wallowa County as being 2,035,840 acres. The U.S. Department of Commerce, in their evaluation of the same area found 2,033,920 acres. However, the Forest

Service, in their report n
acres. The difference is
and therefore relatively u
that the missing 20,000 ac
million board feet of timb

Report #134 notes a total
land of some 878,110 acre
approximately 34 percent,
volume of 7,289,000,000 bo
live sawtimber was also sh
board feet were reported t
than one percent of the to
of the softwoods, approxim
osa pine, and approximatel
The remainder of the softw
a half dozen species, with
predominating.

The average annual cut fro
was noted as being slightl
feet, during a five-year p
the time of the report, ap
total timber harvest was f
remaining 35 percent, or a
feet, came from federal ow

Presently the timber harve
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between federal and private
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are only 239,000 acres of
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eir evaluation of the
However, the Forest

Service, in their report note a total of only 2,011,830 acres. The difference is only an approximate one percent and therefore relatively unimportant except for the fact that the missing 20,000 acres could possibly carry several million board feet of timber.

Report #134 notes a total acreage in commercial forest land of some 878,110 acres, of which 296,200 acres, or approximately 34 percent, were privately owned. A total volume of 7,289,000,000 board feet (Scribner Scale) of live sawtimber was also shown, of which 1,488,000,000 board feet were reported to be in private ownership. Less than one percent of the total volume was in hardwoods and, of the softwoods, approximately 34 percent was in Ponderosa pine, and approximately 28 percent was in Douglas fir. The remainder of the softwoods were shown scattered among a half dozen species, with white fir and western larch predominating.

The average annual cut from all commercial forest land was noted as being slightly in excess of 90,000,000 board feet, during a five-year period preceding the report. At the time of the report, approximately 65 percent of the total timber harvest was from privately owned lands. The remaining 35 percent, or approximately 31.5 million board feet, came from federal owned lands.

Presently the timber harvest is estimated at nearly 100 million board feet annually, and is about evenly divided between federal and privately owned timber. Data furnished by the Oregon State Tax Commission indicate there are only 239,000 acres of privately owned forest land, with a total volume of 585 million board feet of merchantable timber, which is being harvested at a rate of 50 million board feet annually. The allowable cut from federal owned timber is approximately 46.6 million board feet annually, to which there must be added a nonregulated cut which presently averages around five million board feet. There are some indications that the present cut from federal lands could be slightly increased. Whether this is done or not, it appears there is a faily firm supply of approximately 100 million board feet of logs for the foreseeable future.

In connection with the data on timber resource, it should be noted that the figure of 239,000 acres and 585 million

board feet of sawtimber furnished by the Oregon State Tax Commission for 1967 does not necessarily represent a decline from the figure of 296,000 acres and approximately 1.5 billion board feet furnished in Report #134 by the Department of Agriculture. The two agencies have different methods of estimating and, by Tax Commission methods, both the acreage and the sawtimber volume in 1958 was considerably less than the figure cited in Report #134.

MINERALS

Much of Wallowa County is in rugged and partially inaccessible terrain. In addition, the winter climate is particularly rigorous and the combination makes prospecting for, or development of, mineral deposits more than a little difficult. The majority of the known commercial mineral deposits are located in the Wallowa mountains, in the southern half of the county. The Wallowas are made up of a fault block about 50 miles long, averaging about one-third as much in width, and having a northwest trend. The northeast scarp is generally abrupt, rising from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the floor of the Wallowa River valley. The southwest side of the range benches off, and drops more gradually into the Powder River Basin.

Principal rock types are greenstones of Permian and Triassic age overlain with marine sandstones and shales of Mesozoic age, interbedded with crystalline limestone or marble and intruded during the Cretaceous age by granitoid rocks of the Wallowa batholith, particularly in the central portions of the ranges. Subsequent to the granitic intrusions and during Tertiary time massive lava flows covered most of the area, un-eroded patches of which obscure large areas of the older rocks insofar as prospecting may be concerned.

Generally, both the granitoid batholith and the layered formations are cut by dikes. These are mostly basaltic and noncommercial in character but some dikes relating to the granitoid intrusions occasionally carry some mineralization of economic potential. However, most of the known metallic mineral occurrences are located along, or near, limestone-granodiorite contacts in a tactite zone and frequently contain copper, scheelite, gold, silver and molybdenite.

Limestone, suitable for industrial
chitectural purposes, is probably t
all mineral deposits in the area.
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mass markets, and consequent transp
ever, this limitation must be recog
and almost certainly will, eventual
demands in the northwest increase a
supply become depleted.

The older formations in the Snake R
precious metal and copper prospect
tential, but due to the inaccessabi
have never been more than superfici

There are some known gold placer de
value on the Imnaha River. Because
and the narrow fold through which t
deposits have never been prospected

Withdrawal of the Eagle Cap Wildern
consideration certain lands which o
greatest potential for scheelite an
because of the lack of any consider
ment work having been done even in
to the deposition of metallic and/o
it appears that much of the terrain
formations (pre-Tertiary) is worthy
ther investigation. However, this
as an outright recommendation.

RECREATIONAL

Wallowa County has what is undoubte
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Counties. Unlike many other areas,
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Limestone, suitable for industrial, agricultural and architectural purposes, is probably the most valuable of all mineral deposits in the area. Commercial development of this resource is currently hampered by distance from mass markets, and consequent transportation costs; however, this limitation must be recognized as one that can, and almost certainly will, eventually change as industrial demands in the northwest increase and present sources of supply become depleted.

The older formations in the Snake River Canyon may contain precious metal and copper prospects having commercial potential, but due to the inaccessability of the area, these have never been more than superficially prospected.

There are some known gold placer deposits of undetermined value on the Imnaha River. Because of the steep gradient and the narrow fold through which the river flows, these deposits have never been prospected to bedrock.

Withdrawal of the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area removes from consideration certain lands which offered probably the greatest potential for scheelite and limestone, hence because of the lack of any considerable amount of development work having been done even in those places favorable to the deposition of metallic and/or industrial minerals, it appears that much of the terrain occupied by the older formations (pre-Tertiary) is worthy of at least some further investigation. However, this is not to be considered as an outright recommendation.

RECREATIONAL

Wallowa County has what is undoubtedly the greatest potential for recreation based industry of all of Oregon's Counties. Unlike many other areas, the natural resources offer a basis for almost year around activity: fishing, boating, swimming and camping during the summer months; large herds of elk and deer for the hunting season; deep snows and relatively bare slopes for skiing.

Considering all of the natural advantages, including good roads and facilities for air travel, it seems strange that more has not been done to exploit this resource.

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

THE LABOR FORCE OF WALLOWA COUNTY
(Week ending September 16, 1967)

1.	TOTAL, 16 and over		4,072
2.	Retired		423
3.	Unable to work 1/		91
4.	Able, but not available		1,012
5.	Available, but not seeking work		223
6.	TOTAL, not in active labor force	1,749	
7.	Unemployed & actively seeking work		51
8.	Self-employed, nonagricultural industry		292
9.	Farm operators 2/		332
10.	Unpaid family workers 3/		106
11.	Farm wage workers (year around)		70
12.	Nonag. wage and salary workers		1,472
13.	TOTAL, active labor force	2,323	
14.	Commuting to work outside county		144
15.	Empl. nonag. wage & salary, in county		1,328
16.	Percent of #15, working 30 or more hours		78%

LABOR
(52 weeks end

TOTAL having done some

Employed full time all

Employed 40 to 51 weeks

Employed 30 to 39 weeks

Employed 25 to 29 weeks

Employed less than 25 w

Seeking work 20 weeks o

(a) 20 to 25 week
(b) 26 weeks or m

Worked part-time all 5

1/ Under age 65.
2/ Does not include farm operators working majority of time
3/ Includes both agricultural & nonagricultural family ente
4/ Includes self-employed, both farm & nonfarm, and farm wa

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

F WALLOWA COUNTY
tember 16, 1967)

.....		4,072
.....		423
.....		91
.....		1,012
g work.....		223
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tural industry.....		292
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around).....		70
rkers.....		1,472
.....	2,323	
county.....		144
y, in county.....		1,328
0 or more hours.....		78%

LABOR FORCE STATUS
(52 weeks ending September 16, 1967)

TOTAL having done <u>some</u> work 4/.....		2,581
Employed full time all 52 weeks.....	1,128	
Employed 40 to 51 weeks.....	397	
Employed 30 to 39 weeks.....	256	
Employed 25 to 29 weeks.....	169	
Employed less than 25 weeks.....	584	
Seeking work 20 weeks or more of last 52.....		43
(a) 20 to 25 weeks.....	11	
(b) 26 weeks or more.....	32	
Worked part-time all 52 weeks.....		47

Under age 65.
Does not include farm operators working majority of time off the farm.
Includes both agricultural & nonagricultural family enterprises.
Includes self-employed, both farm & nonfarm, and farm wage work.

LABOR FORCE OF WALLOWA COUNTY

Of the 6,105 persons in Wallowa County in September of 1967, 4,072 or approximately 67 percent were 16 years of age, or older. Of the 4,072 persons who have passed their 16th birthdays, a total of 2,323, or slightly more than 57 percent, are in the active labor force. The number who are actively in the labor force closely approximates 38 percent of the total population.

In addition to those actively in the labor force, there is a pool of employable availables amounting to slightly more than three percent of the total population. These people stated to the Mobile Team a willingness and ability to accept employment, but were not in active search for work. In the main, this group is composed of females and their passive attitudes toward employment, appears to stem partly from lack of financial motivation, and partly from previous lack of success in finding work. A few do have a good degree of financial motivation, but have not, for domestic reasons, been engaged in gainful employment for many years.

Of the more than 2,300 persons in the active labor force 2,160 were either employed or self-employed in some type of work, either agricultural or nonagricultural during the week ending September 16, 1967. Another 106, or slightly more than four percent, were engaged to varying degrees in unpaid family work, both farm and nonfarm. "Unpaid family work" as that phrase may be used in this report, means any work in connection with a farm or other enterprise operated by the immediate family of the worker, and for which the worker is not paid in cash or in kind. It specifically does not include domestic duties nor does it include farm or household chores performed by a minor for a relative who is responsible for his keep.

Another 51 or slightly more than
labor force were totally unemploy
work at the time of the study.
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The active labor force of the co
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As a group, the labor force of Wa
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Almost ten percent of the nonagri
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Table VII on pages 33 through 3
position of the labor force in te
for which they appear qualified.

)RCE OF WALLOWA COUNTY

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Another 51 or slightly more than two percent of the active labor force were totally unemployed and actively seeking work at the time of the study. Some of these were new move-ins, and some were recent layoffs from Trade and Service. Only a few were long-time unemployed.

The active labor force of the county is slightly more than two-thirds male: 30 percent of those gainfully employed, 80 percent of the unpaid family workers and 70 percent of those unemployed during the study week were females.

Wallowa County has what is probably the highest percentage of females in nonagricultural wage and salary work of any county in the State of Oregon. The percentage is misleading, however, because of the number of women working part time, some of them in full time jobs. Were it not for these part time workers, it seems likely that the total active labor force might be reduced, although some would probably remain in the category of those actively seeking work. Most, it is believed, would revert to the group who are ready to work, but not seeking employment.

As a group, the labor force of Wallowa County is slightly older than average, with a high percentage of the self-employed, both agricultural and nonagricultural, being past the normal retirement age of 65.

Almost ten percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers of the county commute to other counties for employment. Almost without exception, these are workers in the lumber industry, and most of these commute to adjoining Union County for their employment. There are a few weekend commuters--those who work as far away as Pendleton or Baker, returning home on weekends, only.

Table VII on pages 33 through 36 offers a tabular exposition of the labor force in terms of the types of work for which they appear qualified. In addition to the

(Continued next page)

active labor force, there is included in the tabulation approximately 80 percent of the more than 200 persons who stated they were willing and able to accept employment, but were not actively seeking work. Occupational classifications for this group were assigned on the basis of all information available, including that gained through counseling interviews in many cases.

Also included in the tabulation are all self-employed persons, as well as unpaid family workers. Self-employed farm operators are shown under major group 4, whereas those in nonagricultural self-employment are listed generally in major group 1, either as managers or, as in the case of doctors, lawyers, and other professional persons, in the professional group. Some of the nonprofessional self-employed persons are also shown under a working title other than manager. Thus, many of the self-employed contractors are shown as structural workers, rather than as contractors, because they seldom hire outside help. This was also true of some of the owners of small, family operated establishments in Trade and Services, where the time spent in management was negligible when compared with the time spent in other work in the establishment.

Table VIII-a on page 37 depicts the education and vocational training of all persons above the age of 18 in the county. Table VIII-b on the same page provides the same information for those persons above the age of 18 who were found to be in the labor force. The higher degree of educational attainment by those in the labor force is not unusual, but does perhaps need some comment. Generally, the bulk of those with fewer years of education or vocational training are in the upper age brackets, and are no longer in the labor force. Also, there is a small scattering of females who left school early to be married, and who have never been in the labor force. Perhaps the most noteworthy factor brought to light by these two tables is lack of vocational training among the county's inhabitants. As shown by Table IX, on page 38 this lack of interest in vocational training is still a prominent factor in the Wallowa County labor force.

Certainly worth more than passing attention are the potential labor force entrants of the county. These are the youngsters who could normally be expected to complete high school in the next three years. Of the total 384

enrolled in grades 10 throu
the Mobile Team: 64 seniors
All of those registered eit
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in some doubt about whether
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Wallowa County to continue
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Of the prospective labor fo
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enrolled in grades 10 through 12, 193 were registered by the Mobile Team: 64 seniors, 61 juniors and 68 sophomores. All of those registered either planned to terminate their educations with the completion of high school, or were in some doubt about whether they would continue their schooling. About one-third of them were planning on vocational training upon completion of high school. Over one-half were planning to leave the county to seek employment elsewhere.

Exclusive of those who expect to continue their education, there should be approximately 60 high school graduates or 11th year dropouts entering the labor force on a full time basis, annually. This is approximately five times the number of jobs that is expected to be added to the employment of the county each year, and roughly three times the number of replacements that will be needed for workers who will probably leave the labor force each year. Thus, it can be seen that the present prospects are for Wallowa County to continue to be an exporter of labor force entrants.

Of the prospective labor force entrants counselled by the Mobile Team, almost all appeared to be well motivated toward self-improvement, perhaps far more so than their elders. Many of the juniors and seniors are already in the labor force on a part time basis, and were found to have excellent job attitudes.

* * * * * * * * *

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE LABOR FO

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION			SECON
	Employed*	Unemployed	Available	Employed*
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 1				
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL				
Sub-Group (00 - 01)				
Architecture & Engineering	4	0	0	0
Life Sciences (04)	18	0	1	0
Medicine & Health (07)	16	0	1	0
Education (09)	95	1	2	0
Archival Sciences (10)	2	0	1	0
Law & Jurisprudence (11)	6	0	0	0
Religion (12)	15	0	0	3
Writing (13)	3	0	1	0
Art (14)	0	1	0	0
Managers & Officials, N.E.C. (18)	221	0	0	33
Miscellaneous in Major Group (19)	4	0	3	0
TOTAL in Major Group	384	2	9	36

* Includes nonagricultural self-employed.

CCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE LABOR FORCE

TABLE VII

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION-------			-----SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION-----		
	Employed*	Unemployed	Available	Employed*	Unemployed	Available
P: 1 &						
ing	4	0	0	0	0	0
	18	0	1	0	1	0
	16	0	1	0	0	0
	95	1	2	0	1	0
	2	0	1	0	0	0
)	6	0	0	0	0	0
	15	0	0	3	0	0
	3	0	1	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0	0	0
.E.C. (18)	221	0	0	33	0	0
Group (19)	4	0	3	0	0	1
	384	2	9	36	2	1

ral self-employed.

(Continued next page)

LABOR FORCE (Cont.)	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION------ Employed	Unemployed	Availabl
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 2			
CLERICAL & SALES			
Sub-Group (20)			
Stenography, Typing, Filing	61	1	11
Computing & Account Recording (21)	55	2	12
Material & Production Recording	32	1	0
Misc. Clerical (23 & 24)	36	3	25
Sales, Services (25)	6	0	0
Sales Tangibles (26 - 29)	130	1	22
TOTAL in Major Group	320	8	70
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 3			
SERVICE			
Sub-Group (30 & 35)			
Domestic & Misc. Personal Service	65	4	20
Food & Beverage Preparation or Serv.(31)	116	7	19
Barbers, Beauticians & Related (33)	19	0	4
Lodging & Related (32)	12	4	11
Amusement & Recreation (34)	10	1	0
Apparel Service (36)	12	2	10
Protective Service (37)	27	1	1
Building & Related (38)	9	0	4
TOTAL in Major Group	261	19	69

34

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION-------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION------		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
	61	1	11	1	3	7
(21)	55	2	12	5	2	1
ng	32	1	0	1	0	0
	36	3	25	9	4	3
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	130	1	22	11	3	6
	320	8	70	27	12	17
vice	65	4	20	3	5	1
r Serv.(31)	116	7	19	14	9	2
d (33)	19	0	4	0	0	2
	12	4	11	1	1	1
	10	1	0	0	2	0
	12	2	10	1	4	1
	27	1	1	0	0	0
	9	0	4	0	0	1
	261	19	69	19	21	8

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION			SEC
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 4 FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY*				
Sub-Group				
Plants (40)	13	1	1	8
Animals (41)	445	2	1	29
Misc. Farm (42)	3	1	1	21
Fishery & Related (43)	8	0	0	0
Forestry (44)	61	2	0	1
Agricultural Service (46)	9	0	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	539	6	3	59
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 5 PROCESSING				
Sub-Group				
Food & Related (52)	13	5	19	2
Wood & Wood Products (56)	7	0	0	4
TOTAL in Major Group	20	5	19	6
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 6 MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS				
Sub-Group (60 - 61)				
Metal Working or Machining	4	0	0	0
Mechanics & Machinery Repair (62 - 63)	98	0	0	5
Printing Occupations (65)	4	0	0	0
Woodworking (66)	62	1	0	3
Machine Trades, N.E.C. (69)	3	0	0	1
TOTAL in Major Group	167	1	0	9

* Includes Farm Operators.

PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION			SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION		
Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
13	1	1	8	1	0
445	2	1	29	5	0
3	1	1	21	2	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
61	2	0	1	3	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
539	6	3	59	11	0
13	5	19	2	1	6
7	0	0	4	1	0
20	5	19	6	2	6
4	0	0	0	1	0
2 - 63) 98	0	0	5	2	0
4	0	0	0	0	0
62	1	0	3	2	0
3	0	0	1	0	0
167	1	0	9	5	0

(Continued next page)

LABOR FORCE (Cont.)	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION			SECO
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 7				
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS				
Sub-Group (70 - 72)				
Repair of Metal Products	3	0	0	0
Rep. of Textile or Leather Prod.(78)	16	0	2	0
TOTAL in Major Group	19	0	2	0
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 8				
STRUCTURAL OCCUPATIONS				
Sub-Group (82)				
Electrical	15	0	0	0
Excavating, Grading & Related (85)	41	0	0	3
Sub-Group (84,86,89)				
All Other Construction	73	3	0	2
TOTAL in Major Group	129	3	0	5
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 9				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Sub-Group (90)				
Motor Freight	69	3	0	3
Misc. Transportation (91)	36	0	0	0
Material Handling (92).	126	2	2	6
Logging (94)	118	0	0	2
Utilities (95)	42	1	0	0
Other Miscellaneous (93,96,97)	40	0	1	3
TOTAL in Major Group	431	6	3	14

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION------		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
	3	0	0	0	0	0
d.(78)	16	0	2	0	1	3
	19	0	2	0	1	3
	15	0	0	0	0	0
(85)	41	0	0	3	0	0
	73	3	0	2	1	0
	129	3	0	5	1	0
	69	3	0	3	1	0
	36	0	0	0	1	0
	126	2	2	6	3	3
	118	0	0	2	1	0
	42	1	0	0	0	0
)	40	0	1	3	1	1
	431	6	3	14	7	4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR FORC

WALLOWA COUNTY

(Week Ending September 16, 1967)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE
0 through 4 years	63	31
5 through 8 years	206	159
9 through 11 years	413	386
12 years	929	1,192
13 through 15 years	63	71
16 years or more	192	153
TOTAL 18 years of age & over	1,866	1,992

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAIN
One year
Two years
Three years
Four or more
None
TOTAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(18 years old and over)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE
0 through 4 years	22	7
5 through 8 years	133	19
9 through 11 years	362	31
12 years	851	553
13 through 15 years	42	29
16 years or more	127	83
TOTAL 18 years of age & over in the labor force	1,537	722

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAIN
One year
Two years
Three years
Four or more
None
TOTAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR FORCE

WALLOWA COUNTY

(Week Ending September 16, 1967)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

TABLE VIII-a

	MALE	FEMALE
	63	31
	206	159
	413	386
	929	1,192
	63	71
	192	153
over	1,866	1,992

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
One year	379	680
Two years	136	46
Three years	3	63
Four or more	17	0
None	1,331	1,203
TOTAL	1,866	1,992

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(18 years old and over)

TABLE VIII-b

	MALE	FEMALE
	22	7
	133	19
	362	31
	851	553
	42	29
	127	83
over	1,537	722

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
One year	249	406
Two years	81	34
Three years	3	51
Four or more	13	0
None	1,191	231
TOTAL	1,537	722

EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE LABOR FORCE

TABLE IX VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS
(Persons 18 years of age and over)
WALLOWA COUNTY
September 10 - 16, 1967

	MALE		FEMALE	
TOTAL Persons in Age Group		1,866		1,992
TYPE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING PREFERRED:				
Technical	4		17	
Clerical	4		52	
Sales	1		17	
Service	5		19	
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	27		1	
Processing	3		9	
Machine Trades	21		0	
Bench Work	2		19	
Structural Occupations	18		0	
Miscellaneous Occupations	1		2	
Total Interested in Vocational Training	86		136	
Interested in Professional Training	9		16	
TOTAL Interested in Training		95		152
Not Presently Interested In Training		1,775		1,840
OF THOSE INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING:				
(a) Total now employed	84		13	
(b) Willing to leave the area for training	9		5	
(c) Willing to leave the area for employment	9		4	
(d) Could finance own training:				
1. If available locally	73		128	
2. If out of area	0		0	
(e) Assistance needed, amount:				
1. Free tuition, only	22		19	
2. Tuition, plus subsistence	2		0	
3. Tuition, subsistence and allowance	7		5	

38

EDUCATION OF THOSE AVA
BUT NOT SEEKING W

Of the 223 persons in Wallowa Count
willing to accept employment, but w
ing work, only 175 registered for w
vided the Mobile Team with enough i
an occupational classification. (Ta

Pertinent data with regard to educa
training and current attachment to
contained in Table X, below.

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

0 through 4 years.....
5 through 8 years.....
9 through 11 years.....
12 years.....
13 through 15 years.....
16 and over.....

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TR

None.....
One year.....
Two years.....
Three years.....
Four years.....

TOTAL YEARS WORKED IN P

None.....
Less than one.....
One to two.....
Two to three.....
Three or more.....

* * * * * *

EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE LABOR FORCE

TRAINING INTERESTS
ears of age and over)
OWA COUNTY
10 - 16, 1967

	MALE	FEMALE
D	1,866	1,992
NG PREFERRED:		
	4	17
	4	52
	1	17
	5	19
y	27	1
	3	9
	21	0
	2	19
	18	0
ns	1	2
cational	86	136
al	9	16
ning	95	152
	1,775	1,840
OCATIONAL TRAINING:		
ed	84	13
the area	9	5
the area	9	4
n training:		
locally	73	128
a	0	0
d, amount:		
only	22	19
s	2	0
sistence	7	5

EDUCATION OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR,
BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Of the 223 persons in Wallowa County who stated they were willing to accept employment, but were not actively seeking work, only 175 registered for work, or otherwise provided the Mobile Team with enough information to enable an occupational classification. (Table VII, pages 33-37).

Pertinent data with regard to education, vocational training and current attachment to the labor force are contained in Table X, below.

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED — TABLE X

0 through 4 years	0
5 through 8 years	14
9 through 11 years	136
12 years	67
13 through 15 years	2
16 and over	4

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

None	121
One year	36
Two years	44
Three years	22
Four years	1

TOTAL YEARS WORKED IN PAST FIVE

None	103
Less than one	72
One to two	26
Two to three	17
Three or more	5

* * * * * * * * *

LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS------ QUALIFIED	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	---- EN 6 DI
Professional, Technical & Managerial (Group I)	0	0	1	0
Clerical & Sales (Group II)	1	2	1	3
Service (Group III)	3	5	2	2
Farming, Fishing and Forestry (Group IV)	15	3	0	1
Processing (Group V)	0	2	1	0
Machine Trades (Group VI)	0	3	3	0
Bench Work (Group VII)	0	1	0	0
Structural (Group VIII)	0	0	3	0
Miscellaneous (Group IX)	9	3	6	7
	Total Primary Classifications..... 64			Total Sec

From information gained through interviews with high school seniors, it appears there will be in excess of 60 young persons entering the labor force on a full-time basis, annually, in Wallowa County.

Also on the basis of these interviews, it appears that approximately one-half of those going directly from high school to the labor force plan to out-migrate. There are no data with regard to those who plan to continue their education, but it seems safe to assume that a fair percentage of these also p there are no present plan the county, to the point w be provided for them.

Nevertheless, since these the county, and there is n not prefer to stay in the provided for them, it seem could be learned of their

LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

TABLE XI

	-----PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-----			-----SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS-----		
	QUALIFIED	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 4 DIGIT
al I)	0	0	1	0	0	2
up II)	1	2	1	3	4	0
	3	5	2	2	5	1
	15	3	0	11	0	0
	0	2	1	0	1	1
VI)	0	3	3	0	1	2
)	0	1	0	0	2	0
I)	0	0	3	0	0	0
IX)	9	3	6	7	3	2
	Total Primary Classifications..... 64			Total Secondary Classifications..... 47		

ed through interviews with high pears there will be in excess of 60 g the labor force on a full-time allowa County.

these interviews, it appears that f of those going directly from high orce plan to out-migrate. There rd to those who plan to continue it seems safe to assume that a fair percentage of these also plan to leave the county, since there are no present plans for industrial expansion in the county, to the point where gainful employment could be provided for them.

Nevertheless, since these youth will become available in the county, and there is no reason to believe they would not prefer to stay in the county if employment could be provided for them, it seems advisable to categorize what could be learned of their occupational potential.

TABLE XII

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS (PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)

WALLOWA COUNTY

(Week Ending September 16, 1967)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED[1/]	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE SEEKI
16 through 21 years	459	178	22	13
22 through 34 years	794	484	9	41
35 through 44 years	810	652	7	71
45 through 54 years	681	546	12	53
55 through 64 years	562	282	1	14
65 years and over	766	130	0	31
TOTAL	4,072	2,272	51	223

1/ Includes commuters-out.

40

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS (PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)

WALLOWA COUNTY

(Week Ending September 16, 1967)

GROUP	EMPLOYED[1/]	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE, NOT SEEKING	NOT AVAILABLE
	178	22	13	246
4	484	9	41	260
0	652	7	71	80
1	546	12	53	70
2	282	1	14	265
6	130	0	31	605
2	2,272	51	223	1,526

COMMUTING PATTERNS

TABLE XIII

COMMUTING FROM	TOTAL	PLACES COMMUTING TO			
		ELGIN	LA GRANDE	UMATILLA	OTHER*
Lostine	41	21	15	3	2
Wallowa	36	18	9	9	0
Enterprise	38	22	9	3	4
Joseph	12	3	0	7	2
Flora	17	0	2	6	9
TOTAL COMMUTERS	144	64	35	28	17

* Includes weekend commuters.

Areas commuted from and/or to, as shown in Table XIII may be misleading to some extent. For instance in areas "Commuted from," the name of the town denotes only a mailing address. Most of those commuting lived outside the incorporated areas. Similarly, in areas "Commuting to," La Grande includes some workers commuting to places between La Grande and Elgin. "Other" in the "Commuting to" column includes workers commuting to the State of Washington, as well as some workers who are employed in Umatilla and Baker Counties and return home on weekends, only.

Practically all of those commuting are lumber workers. Most of those commuting to Elgin and La Grande are mill workers, while those commuting to Umatilla County are loggers. Two professional workers and five clerical workers are also in the commuter group to La Grande. Included as commuters are four truck drivers who work part time in Wallowa County and part time in Union County for a firm headquartered in Union County.

There are no commuters into Wallowa County, so far as could be determined.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Wallowa County, all employers of five or more workers were personally interviewed, and all employers having one, but less than five workers on their payrolls were contacted by telephone. All employers were asked to detail their current employment by occupation, sex and age; whether there were any current vacancies in any occupation; and their estimates of employment in each occupation for September 1969 and September 1972.

Employers of five or more persons were asked to state their minimum requirements, in terms of training and/or experience in hiring for individual occupations, and whether or not in-plant training was provided.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skills and educational profile of all county residents above the age of 16, whether in the labor force or not. This procedure consisted of a Household Study, encompassing every household that could be located in the county. Actual work of gathering data for this study was done by local residents, hired in five different localities throughout the county expressly for this purpose. Thorough training was afforded to those hired, prior to the start of the study. Since each study worker was thoroughly familiar with the area to which they were assigned, there is no reason to believe that any household in the county escaped attention. Of some 1,904 households contacted by survey workers, complete data were secured for 1,822. Partial data, consisting of the total in the household, and age, sex, marital status and physical condition of each member, were secured from 48 households. There were 34 instances where no data could be secured directly from the household, but the study workers were able to secure the total number of persons in the house-

hold from neighbors, or
data secured from the 1,
95.7 percent of the tota
and, with the age, sex,
acteristics data containe
accounted for 98.2 percen

Schedules used by the Ho
signed to cover the follo
tion:

1. Length of time the
and type of present resi
farm, rural nonfarm or i
there are no urban areas

2. Total number in ho
ken into three groups: t
10 to 15 years of age, a

3. Age, sex, marital
household and physical c
household over the age o

4. Attachment to the
household over the age o

5. Attachment to the
member over the age of 1
the survey week.

6. Occupation (s) in
the age of 16 reported h
survey week, or the 52 we

7. For each household
sought work during the 5
week, the principal work
five years, if any, and

8. Which members of th
to move elsewhere for pe
work desired and the mini

)DOLOGY

ht manpower use and secure a
er need in Wallowa County,
e workers were personally
ers having one, but less than
lls were contacted by tele-
sked to detail their current
ex and age; whether there
in any occupation; and their
each occupation for September

ersons were asked to state
in terms of training and/or
dividual occupations, and
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data with respect to the
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r in the labor force or not.
a Household Study, encompass-
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ssly for this purpose. Thor-
to those hired, prior to the
each study worker was thorough-
o which they were assigned,
ve that any household in the
Of some 1,904 households con-
omplete data were secured for
isting of the total in the
arital status and physical con-
e secured from 48 households.
ere no data could be secured
d, but the study workers were
umber of persons in the house-

hold from neighbors, or by other means. The complete data secured from the 1,822 households accounted for 95.7 percent of the total population found in the county and, with the age, sex, marital status and physical characteristics data contained in the abbreviated reports, accounted for 98.2 percent of the total population.

Schedules used by the Household Study workers were designed to cover the following 15 items of basic information:

1. Length of time the household had been in the county, and type of present residence location; whether rural farm, rural nonfarm or in an incorporated area. (Note: there are no urban areas in Wallowa County).

2. Total number in household, regardless of ages, broken into three groups: those under 10 years of age, those 10 to 15 years of age, and those 16 years of age and over.

3. Age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household and physical condition of each member of the household over the age of 16.

4. Attachment to the labor force of each member of the household over the age of 16 during the survey week.

5. Attachment to the labor force of each household member over the age of 16 for the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

6. Occupation (s) in which each household member over the age of 16 reported having worked, either during the survey week, or the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

7. For each household member who reported having sought work during the 52 weeks ending with the survey week, the principal work performed during the preceding five years, if any, and the type of work sought.

8. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to move elsewhere for permanent work, with the type of work desired and the minimum wage acceptable.

9. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to leave home for temporary work, with the type of work desired and minimum wage acceptable.

10. Which members of the household, if any, were available for seasonal agricultural work, including the crops interested in and the minimum wage desired.

11. For those household members who were operating a farm, whether or not they were available for full time nonfarm work, with the type of work, wages desired, maximum commuting distance willing to travel and whether or not taking such a job would reduce the size of the farm operation.

12. Which household members, if any, were commuting to work outside the county, with the type of work involved and the location.

13. The number of years of completed schooling for each member of the household over the age of 16, the number of years and type of vocational training, if any, and whether or not this vocational training had ever been used in his work, or of help in obtaining work.

14. Which members of the household, if any, were now interested in vocational training, and the type of training, if interested.

15. For those members of the household who were interested in vocational training, the extent to which they would be able to finance their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the basic data, the schedules were also designed to show whether or not the schedule respondent was self-employed, either farm or nonfarm, a wage worker, either farm or nonfarm, or was engaged in unpaid family work. Also, if the respondent was employed less than thirty hours during the survey week, whether they were in addition either seeking work, ready for work but not looking, engaged in domestic duties, attending school, retired, or unable to work. This same information was also developed for the 51 weeks preceding the Household Study, including the number of weeks spent in each category.

All respondents who report
complete registrations for
scheduled points throughou
who reported being ready t
ing work.

Those respondents who repo
training were furnished pr
and given appointments at
throughout the area for re

In addition to the data de
man resource of the area,
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problems of the area. Mos
through research into repo
agencies, (see Appendix A
sarily compiled through ac
industries, government off
both within and without th

All data with regard to pre
future manpower need, alon
occupational profiles of t
to key punched documents a
ly in the Central Office o
ployment. Actually, only a
formation is published in t
limitations of space and ge
ing additional information
potential of the people of
request to:

Smaller Communi
Oregon State Em
Room 413 - Labo
Salem, Oregon

f the household, if any, were ready
porary work, with the type of work
age acceptable.

f the household, if any, were avail-
cultural work, including the crops
minimum wage desired.

hold members who were operating a
they were available for full time
e type of work, wages desired, maxi-
e willing to travel and whether or
would reduce the size of the farm

members, if any, were commuting to
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d over the age of 16, the number of
tional training, if any, and whether
l training had ever been used in his
taining work.

f the household, if any, were now
nal training, and the type of train-

rs of the household who were inter-
raining, the extent to which they
nce their own training.

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ed to show whether or not the sched-
lf-employed, either farm or nonfarm,
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Also, if the respondent was employed
s during the survey week, whether
either seeking work, ready for work
ued in domestic duties, attending
nable to work. This same informa-
ed for the 51 weeks preceding the
uding the number of weeks spent in

All respondents who reported seeking work were asked to complete registrations for work with the Mobile Team at scheduled points throughout the county, as were those who reported being ready to work but not actually seeking work.

Those respondents who reported an interest in vocational training were furnished preliminary registration forms, and given appointments at specific times and places throughout the area for return of these forms.

In addition to the data developed with regard to the human resource of the area, data were also developed covering the natural resources, business trends, and economic problems of the area. Most of this was accomplished through research into reports of studies made by various agencies, (see Appendix A on page 47) but some was necessarily compiled through actual contacts with operating industries, government officials and professional workers, both within and without the county.

All data with regard to present manpower use and possible future manpower need, along with data used to set up the occupational profiles of the labor force were transferred to key punched documents and will be retained indefinitely in the Central Office of the Oregon Department of Employment. Actually, only a portion of the developed information is published in this brochure, because of limitations of space and general interest. Anyone wishing additional information concerning the occupational potential of the people of the area should address his request to:

Smaller Communities Services Program
Oregon State Employment Service
Room 413 - Labor and Industries Bldg.
Salem, Oregon 97310

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property, occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORE

This category include
ing, harvesting, catch
and animal life and th
concerned with providi
tivities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATION

Includes occupations o
compounding, heat or c
ing materials or prod
adherence to formulas
ed in some degree. Op
is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPAT

This category include
ing, tending, operatin
machines to work such
and stone. The relati
is of prime importance
plexity at which the w
levels, understanding
combined with the exer
knowledge of related s
print reading, etc. A
coordination of the ey
cant factor. This cat
repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category include
hand or bench machine
used to fit, grind, ca
inspect, repair or sim

CUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

CCUPATIONS

erned with the
fields of human
ducation, medi-
strative, manage-

antial educational
junior college,

erned with pre-
ematizing, and
ecords, collecting

erned with assist-
oducts, commodi-
occupations in
sales transac-
cipation in the
y hangers, de-

th the performance
ther contact or
or whom the serv-
with protection
ons related to
in cleaning,
amusement and

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly working materials or products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the level of complexity at which the work is performed. At the higher levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blueprint reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity, coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor. This category also includes mechanics and repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members, hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing, and similarly working structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, airplane engines, girders, plates, and frames. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.

MINING AND PACKAGING OF HIGH GRADE PEAT MOSS IS ONE OF THE NEWER INDUSTRIES OF WALLOWA COUNTY.

INDUSTRIES DEFI

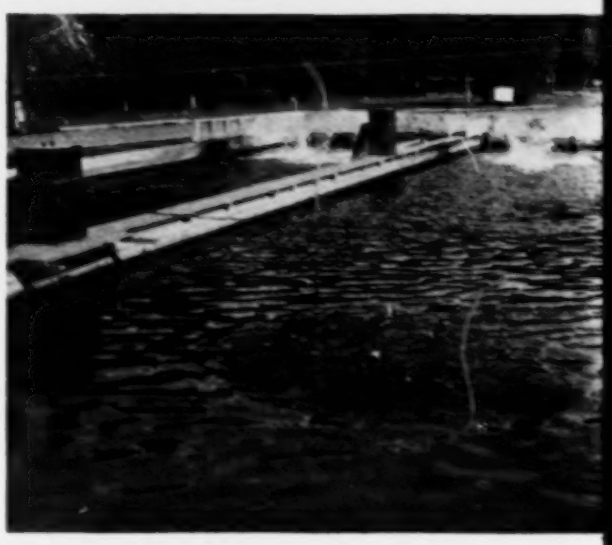
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primari
struction by contract, whether of bui
pipe lines, excavating or general con
includes specialty contractors, such
conditioning, roofing, flooring, elec
or plastering. Construction is const
additional alteration or demolition.
pre-fab materials or equipment by a c
within this division. However, when
is made by the vendor or manufacturer
or equipment, it is not considered as

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted
cludes all establishments primarily e
combining or adding to materials or s
purpose of enhancing the value or usa

Not included in manufacturing are suc
processing of raw materials on a farm



THE STREAMS OF WALLOWA COUNTY ARE WELL
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INDUSTRIES DEFINED

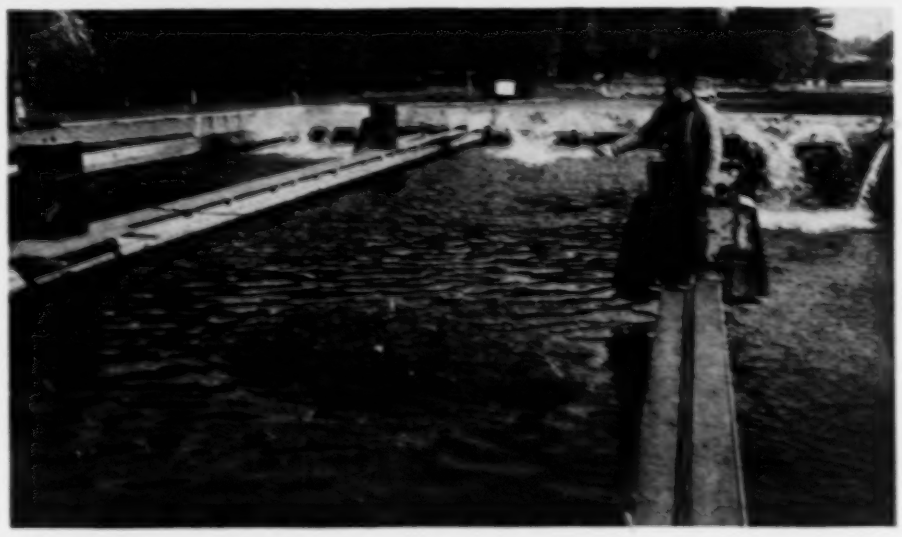
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical, plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a



THE STREAMS OF WALLOWA COUNTY ARE WELL SUPPLIED WITH FINGERLINGS BY THE STATE OPERATED HATCHERY AT ENTERPRISE.

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MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.

2. Paper and allied products, which includes the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibres; the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and the conversion of paper and paperboard into various products.

3. Other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in groups one and two, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and telegraph; radio and television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial,

or professional users with
chandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishment
merchandise for personal,
and in rendering service i

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REA

In addition to banks and t
business of whatever nature
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SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group
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Under miscellaneous is inc
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salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group incl
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Treated separately are al
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, warehousing, water transpor-
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radio and television broadcast-
wave systems.

ether electric or gas; water
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nts primarily engaged in selling
or other industrial, commercial,

or professional users without regard to the type of merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

In addition to banks and trust companies and insurance business of whatever nature, this division includes credit agencies, holding companies, brokers, dealers in commodities and contracts, owners, lessors and developers of real estate.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group includes hotels and other lodging places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions (other than government operated); non-profit membership organizations and other services such as agricultural, animal husbandry, and horticultural services when performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under miscellaneous is included such activities as fishing, forestry and mining, where no individual activity encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local and international activities such as legislative, judicial and administrative functions as well as government owned and operated business enterprises, such as utilities, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

APPENDIX

Selected Reference Materials:

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